Jubilee Work

of the

Pupils

of the

Ninth Grade

St. Marys

Lawrence

1890

R
372.9744
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INVENTORY
1978

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Golden Jubilee

of the

1840 1890

Sisters of Notre Dame

Gemäldesaal

Lamreire.

1870.

Duplicate Signature of the Principal

TAKEN FROM

CITY ATLAS

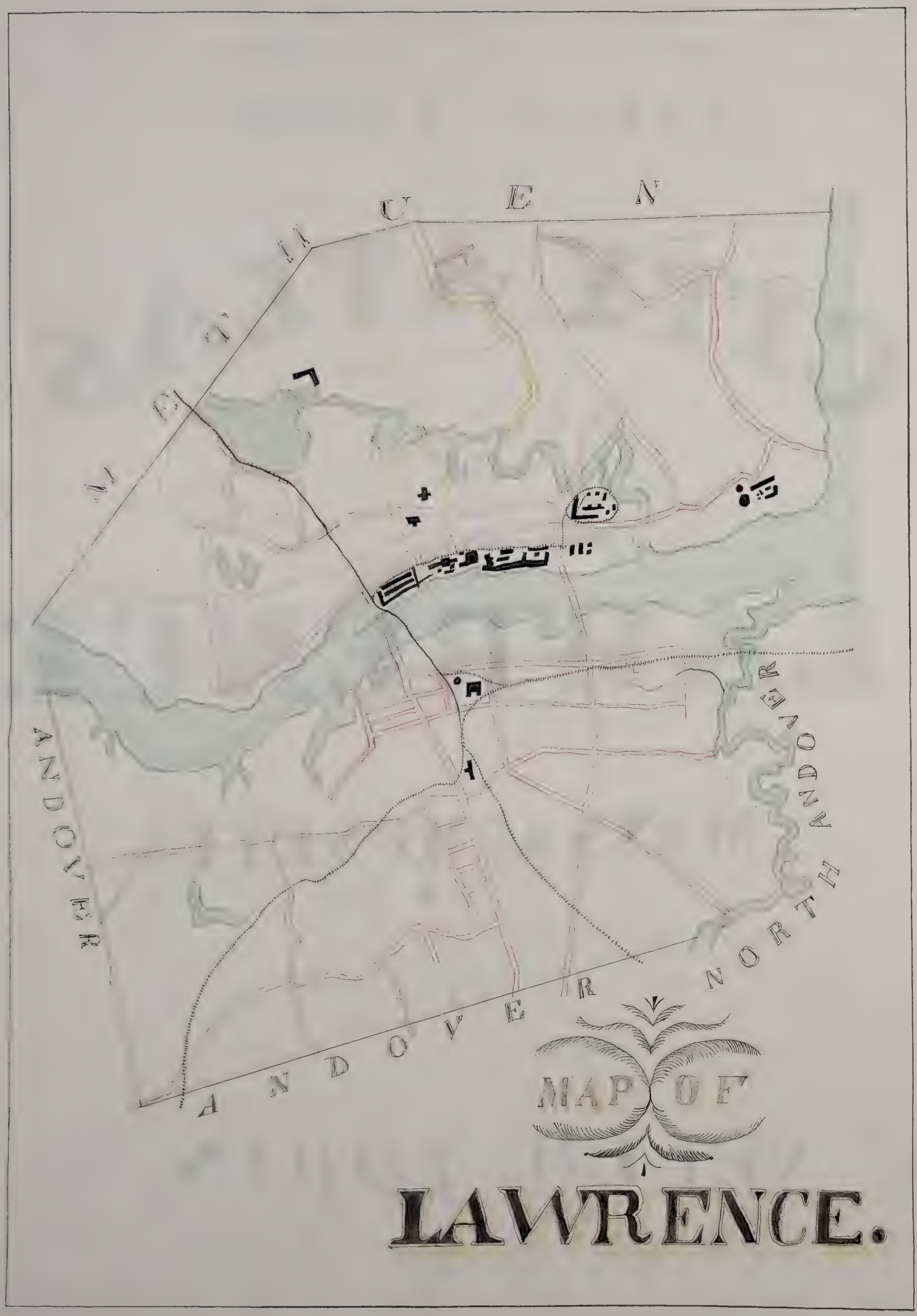
OF

LAWRENCE

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY

NELLIE TOBIN.


ANDOVER
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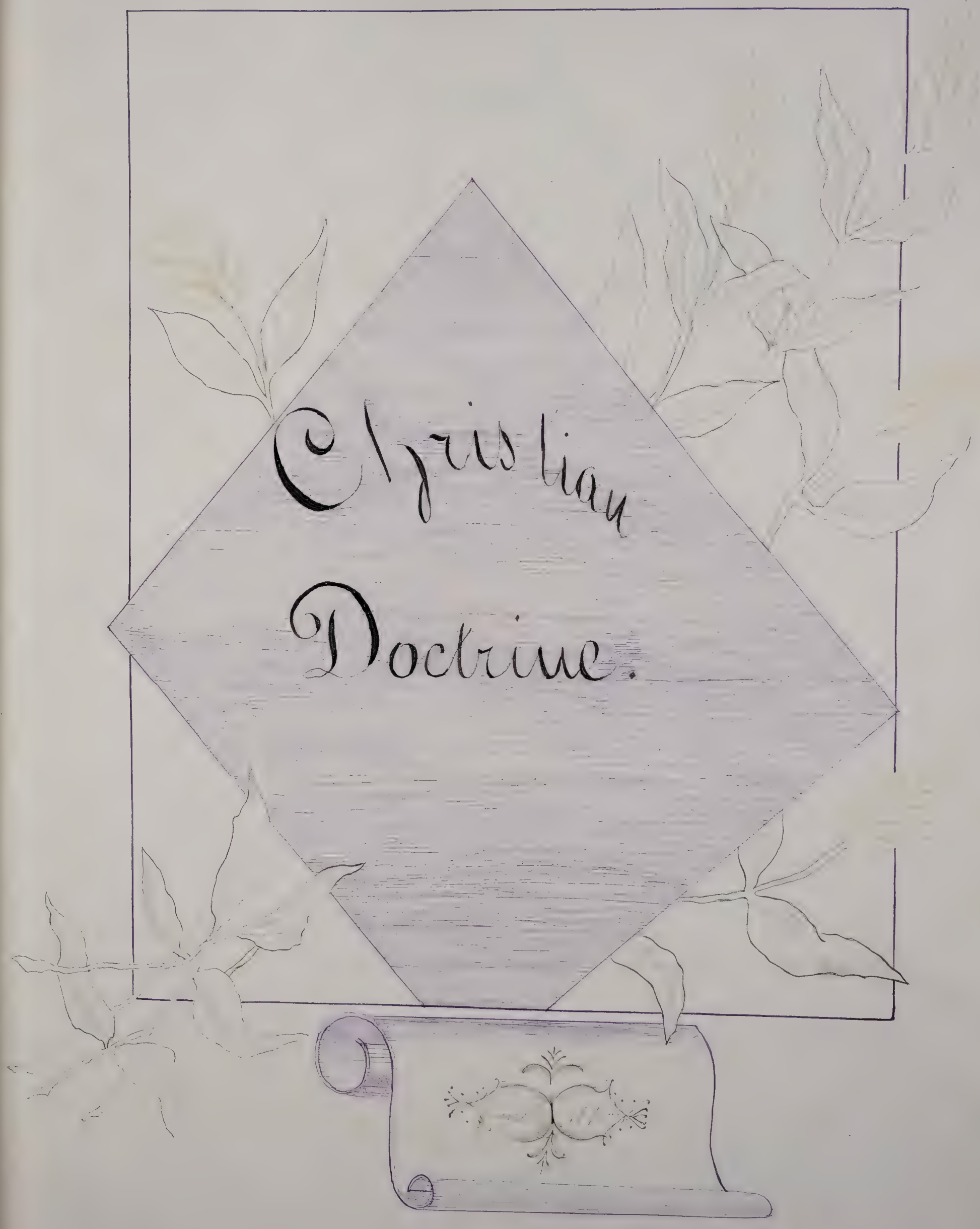
MAP OF
LAWRENCE.


Christian
Doctrine.

First Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

4

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Fifth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

4

5

Sixth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

1

2

3

Fifth Grade.

We distinguish three kinds of baptism: the baptism of water, [illegible] Baptism, the baptism of blood, which is martyrdom, and the baptism of fire, which is the desire to receive baptism. The second and third are not sacraments, but they supply the place of [illegible]

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the holy chrism. [illegible] is a composition [illegible] mixed by the Bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies the sweetness and [illegible] communicated to us by the Holy Ghost; and the balsam signifies the sweet odor of virtue which they who have received confirmation should spread around them.

The dispositions for communion are two-fold, those of the [illegible] those of the soul. The [illegible]

Fifth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

Tenth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

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Ninth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

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Christian Doctrine

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Tenth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

4

5

Sixth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

1

[illegible] Sacrament of [illegible] to receive baptism. The second and third are not sacraments, but they supply the place of baptism when it cannot be received.

2

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the [illegible] the body [illegible] consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies the sweetness and force communicated to us by the Holy Ghost and the balsam signifies the sweet odor of virtue which they who have received confirmation should spread around them.

3

The dispositions for communion are twofold, those of the body and those of the soul. The dispositions of the body are fasting and modest deportment. Those of the soul are to be in a state of grace which is necessary to receive worthily and profitably to communicate with any fruit, we must have a holy

faith and a great desire of our spiritual improvement

4

Contrition must be supernatural, universal, interior, that is it must be in the heart and not merely upon the lips or in imagination. sovereign mortal sin should displease us more than all other evils because it deprives us of God, the greatest of all goods. supernatural it must be produced in us by the grace of the Holy Ghost and be founded by motives of faith. universal it must extend to all our mortal sins without exception.

5

Jesus Christ gave the church power to grant indulgences when He said to His apostles "Whatsoever you shall bind upon earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose upon earth shall be loosed also in heaven." There words gave to the church the power to forgive sins and consequently the power to remit the temporal punishment due to sin.

Nellie C. Tobin.

St. Marys School.

Feb. 18, 189

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

4

5

Lawrence June 17 1896

Fifth Grade
Christian Doctrine

1

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3

Ninth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

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Tinth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

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14

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Ninth Grade.

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

[illegible] the Sacrament of Baptism [illegible] which is martyrdom, and the baptism [illegible] is the desire to receive baptism. The second and third are not sacraments, but they supply the place of baptism when it cannot be received.

2

The matter of the Sac[illegible] chrism. [illegible] balsam consecrated by the bishop [illegible] oil signifies the sweetness and [illegible] the [illegible] to have [illegible] spread around them

3

The dispositions for communion are twofold those [illegible] depend [illegible] fitting and [illegible] in the state of grace which is necessary to avoid sa[illegible] and in addition [illegible] to have

Lawrence June 17, 1890.

Christian Doctrine. J. B. Ray '90

4

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ninth Grade

Christian Doctrine.

cate with more

4

5

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

We distinguish three kinds of baptism the baptism of water which is the Sacrament of Baptism, the baptism of blood which is martyrdom; and the baptism of fire which is the desire to receive baptism. The second and third are not sacraments; but they supply the place of baptism when it cannot be received.

2

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the holy chrism. The holy chrism is a compound of olive oil and balsam, consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies the sweetness and force communicated [illegible] the sweet odor of virtue which they who have received confirmation should spread around them.

3

[illegible] to be in the state of grace which is necessary to avoid

must have a

(mere
in the imagination, sovereign mortal sin
should displease us more than all other evils because
it deprives us of God the greatest of all goods, supernatual
it must be produced in us by the grace of the Holy
Ghost, and be founded upon motives of faith, univers l
it must extend to all mortal sins without exception

(said to His apostles "Whatsoever you shall
shall be bound also in heaven and what-
all be loosed also in
words give to the church power to
quently the power to remit the

Mary Barry

St Mary's School

Lawrence June 18, 1890.

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

The distinguishing mark of Confirmation
is the Holy Chrism, the
laying on of hands, and the
sign of the cross. The
Holy Chrism is a compound of olive oil and
balsam consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thurs-
day. The oil signifies the sweetness and penetra-
tion of the Holy Ghost, and the balsam
signifies the incorruptible virtue which they who have
received Confirmation should ever retain.

2

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the Holy
Chrism. The Holy Chrism is a compound of olive oil and
balsam consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thurs-
day. The oil signifies the sweetness and penetra-
tion of the Holy Ghost, and the balsam
signifies the incorruptible virtue which they who have
received Confirmation should ever retain.

3

The dispositions for communion are two-fold those of
the body and those of the soul. The dispositions
of the body are to be fasting from midnight
to receive the Holy Eucharist. The dispositions of the soul are a state of grace which is

cause it derives its [illegible] God the greatest [illegible]
[illegible] universal it must extend to all mortal sins without exception.

[illegible] over to grant indul-
[illegible] said to His apostles: "Whatsoever you
[illegible] shall be bound also in heaven; and
[illegible] whosoever shall be loosed also
[illegible] I will now give to the Church the power to
[illegible] sins, and consequently the power to remit the
[illegible] right due to sin!

[illegible]

St Louis Journal

[illegible] June 18, 1857

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

[illegible] two kinds of baptism [illegible] which is the Sacrament of Baptism [illegible] which is martyrdom; and the baptism of fire [illegible] the desire to receive baptism. The second and third are not sacraments; but they supply the place of [illegible] when it cannot be received.

2.

[illegible] Sacrament [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4

5

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

We distinguish three kinds of baptism, the baptism of water which is the Sacrament of Baptism, the baptism of blood which is martyrdom, and the baptism of fire which is the desire to receive baptism. The second and third are not sacraments, but they supply the place of baptism when it cannot be received.

2

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the holy chrism. The holy chrism is a compound of oil, and balsam, consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies the sweetness and force communicated to us by the Holy Ghost and the balsam signifies the sweet odor of virtue which they who have received confirmation should spread around them.

3

The dispositions for communion are two of the body and two of the soul. The dispositions of the body are fasting and modest deportment. Those of the soul are to be in a state of grace, which is necessary to avoid sacrilege and in order to communicate well one must have a lively faith and a great

spiritual confinement.

4.

Confession must be sincere, sorrowful, sincere, entire, that is it must be in the heart and not merely upon the lips, it must be the sorrow for mortal sin should include all those that are not known, it must be, because of God the greatest of all goods, and loving, it is must be, produced in us by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and be founded upon motives of faith, universal it must extend to all mortal sins that are not confessed.

5

Jesus Christ gave the church power to grant indulgences, when He said to His apostles, Whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven. These words gave to the church the power to forgive sins, and, consequently the power to remit the temporal punishment due to sin.

Mary A. Mahony.

St. Mary's School.

Lafayette, June 3, 1891

Fifth Grade
Christian Doctrine.

Ninth Grade.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Tirth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

1

We distinguish three kinds of baptism: the baptism of water, the baptism of Baptism of blood, and the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The baptism of water is performed by pouring water upon the head of the person to be baptized, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

2

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the oil of Chrism. The oil of Chrism is composed of olive oil and balsam, and is consecrated by the Bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies the sweetness of the communicated to us by the Holy Ghost, and the balsam signifies the sweet odor of virtue which they who have received confirmation should spread around them.

3

The dispositions for communion are twofold, those of the body and those of the soul. The dispositions of the body are fasting and [illegible] the soul are to be in a state of grace when we

Contrition must be interior, sovereign, supernatural, uni-
versal in that it must be the heart, not
only as to the principle of the operation, sovereign mo-
tive, but it must extend to the parts, goods, super-
fluities, as much as the goods be
brought to nothing by the grace of the
Sacrament of penance. Acts of faith
hope, and charity to all mortal sins without exceptio

Sixth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

1

[illegible] baptism, the baptism of [illegible] the baptism of [illegible] the baptism of fire which [illegible] and these are not [illegible] baptism when [illegible].

2

[illegible] Confirmation is the holy [illegible] anointed by the bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies sweetness and force communicated to us by the Holy Ghost, the balsam signifies the sweet odor of virtue which [illegible] confirmation should spread around them.

3

[illegible] for communion are twofold those of the body and those of the soul. The dispositions of the body are fasting and [illegible] to receive in a state of grace [illegible] and these dispositions of the soul are that we communicate with more fruit we must have a lively faith [illegible].

4

[illegible] imagination, sovereign mortal sin should dis- [illegible] because it deprives us of God [illegible] natural it must be produced [illegible] Holy Ghost and founded upon motives [illegible] to all mortal sins without [illegible]

5

[illegible] gave to His Apostles "Whatsoever you shall bind upon earth [illegible] heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose upon [illegible] heaven." These words give the church the [illegible] to forgive sins to cut the ten- [illegible] the ten.

[illegible]

St. Mary's School

January 11, 1926

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

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ingdulgence … He said to the
ead upon earth, shall be bound also
… upon earth shall be loosed
These words gave to the Church the power to forgo
… really the power … and the temporal punishme …

Mem. S. B. M.

St. Mary's Isle

Lan… 17…

Ninth Grade.

Christian Doctrine.

1

We distinguish three kinds of baptism the baptism of water which is the Sacrament of Baptism the baptism of blood which is martyrdom and the baptism of the heart which is the desire to receive baptism. The Greek and the Latin Fathers call the Sacraments but they signify the grace of baptism and are called

2

The matter of the Sacrament of Confirmation is the Holy Chrism. The Chrism is a compound of olive oil and balsam consecrated by the bishop on Holy Thursday. The oil signifies the sweetness and force communicated to us by the Holy Ghost and the balsam signifies the sweet odor of virtue which they who have received confirmation should spread around them

3

The disposition necessary are begged that of the body and that of the soul. The disposition of the

body are fasting and modest deportment. Those of the soul are to be in the state of grace which is necessary to avoid sacrilege, and in order to commun- ... must ... of ... ...

Sixth Grade.
Christian Doctrine.

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Fifth Grade
Christian Doctrine.

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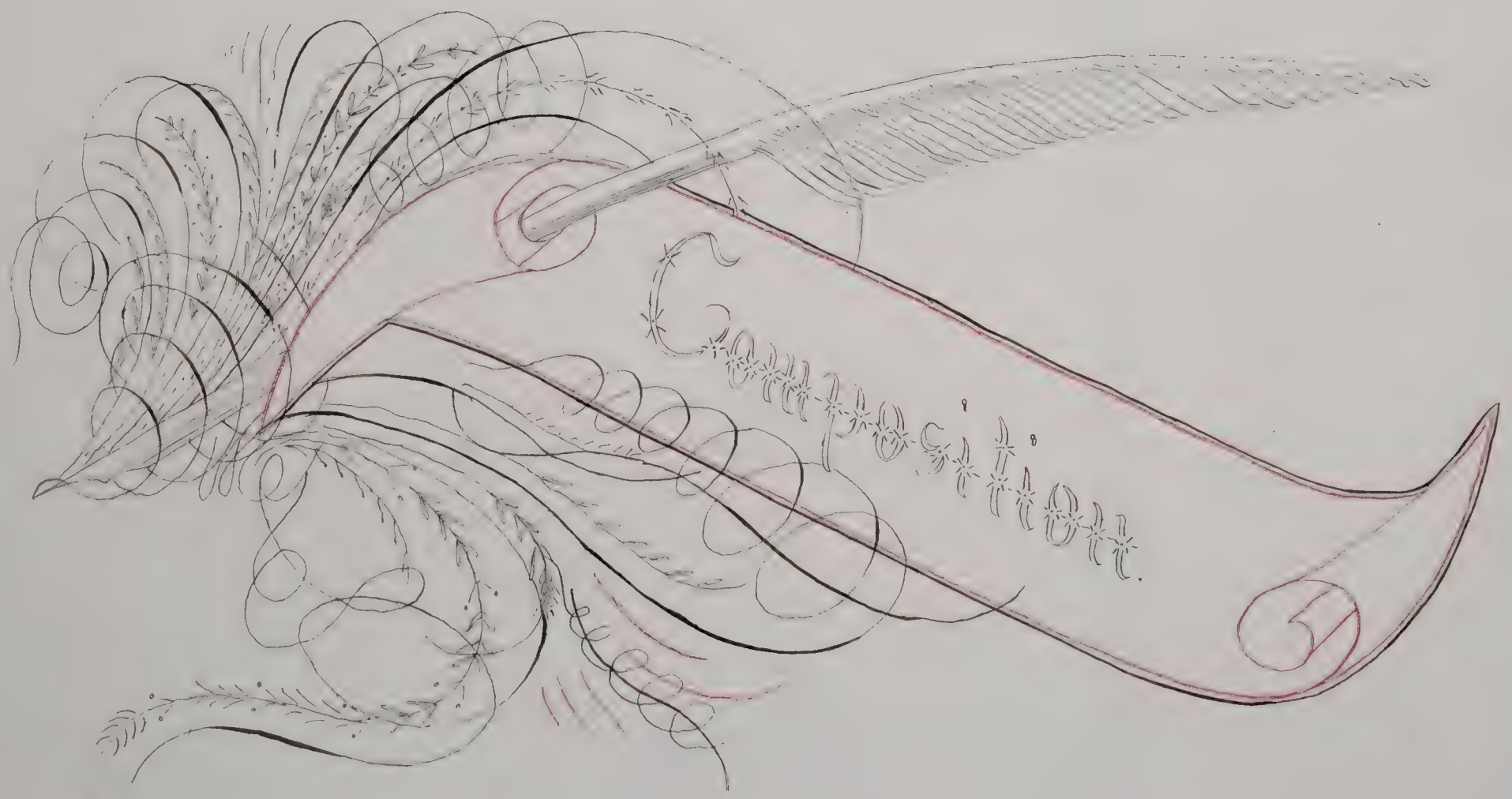

Dédicace.

Sixth Grade.

Leaves.

Ninth Grade.

Trees.

Sixth Grade. The Ocean.

Sixth Grade.

Choice of Companions.

Sixth Grade. Gold.

Sixth Grade. Winter.

Sixth Grade.
Color.

Fifth Grade.

Our Lady.

[illegible] window lighting up the face of our Lady of the Sacred [illegible] whose statue occupies a conspicuous place in our class-room.

[illegible] Lady to write about this statue. I think there [illegible] devotional. I much of the fifteen classes [illegible] School, Lawrence [illegible] and is a- [illegible] at the waist; a long mantle falls [illegible] while a veil, as if to tell us of her purity [illegible] rests on a pedestal in the right hand [illegible] in the head and [illegible]

The most attractive [illegible] our statue is its lovely counte- [illegible]

Ninth Grade Clouds

Composition Exercise

Grant

Arithmetica

Water.

Sixth Grade.

[illegible]

[illegible] and so useful and powerful [illegible] and again we use it [illegible] luxurious and [illegible]

[illegible] the conveniences which water affords us [illegible] and is one of the chief things in the carrying on of commerce. In town many countries it al- [illegible] sy and sick may go to enjoy themselves and recruit their health during the hot summer months.

Our Lady.
Ninth Grade.

. (. . . . it is to attend the Catholic school that is taught by the sisters. We go there not only to learn the different mathematical branches but to receive a religious education. it is a large stone building situated opposite St Mary's church. It contains fifteen class rooms and accomodates about one thousand pupils.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

[illegible] the [illegible] at the [illegible]
[illegible] at the [illegible] State [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] and ready to [illegible] at.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Eureka, June [illegible], 1870.

Sixth Grade.

Choice of Companions.

Fourth Grade.

Water.

I [illegible] with them without making [illegible]

We used that in the East, [illegible] and
[illegible] carried them large leather bags [illegible]
called the "water bottles of the East."

Men [illegible] loads sometimes die [illegible]
[illegible] especially on the desert, where there are only a few [illegible]
[illegible] the. Men [illegible] travel in the deserts, [illegible]
[illegible] there because they are sent the water, which [illegible]
[illegible] and bring their owners to the spot where [illegible]

Maria J. Burnett.

H. M. [illegible]

[illegible] 1876.

History of 5th Blackboard.

Sixth Grade.

When I realized that [illegible] was [illegible]
[illegible] three years in [illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] I should [illegible] [illegible]
with [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible]
[illegible] I should [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] my
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] school
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible]
with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I

Butterflies.
Sixth Grade.

in the attempt to catch a butterfly

hat in hand, ready to

as it

high over the head of its pursuer and then follows a hot chase. Is it not really cruel to pin these tiny, delicate creatures to boards, as some boys do, merely for amusement? If we wish to preserve some of the largest and most beautiful for

a little ether to deaden the sense of pain before kill-

While admiring the grace and beauty of this

we remember that it was once

pised caterpillar. This should teach us

[illegible] may be concealed much fine [illegible]
[illegible] I think that I have writ[illegible] as much [illegible]
[illegible] trifles as any girl of my age could do but if [illegible]
[illegible] doubt surpass me, for his
[illegible] to a grove of butt[illegible]
[illegible]

The other day I heard a boy say that I would not be a girl for anything. I say I would [illegible] it recalls the many pleasures I have that girls can not have. I fear I am waiver-
[illegible] to [illegible]

Nellie C. Tobin.

St. Mary's School

Lawrence, June 17, 1890.

True Nobility.
Ninth Grade.

[illegible]

Kind words are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Tennyson.

We all admire the noble and the brave prince who [illegible]
fought and won a great battle for his country, and is [illegible]
in song and story, all voices speak in his praise. The king [illegible]
in his regal throne and governs his subjects with iron hand, is
called a noble and such he should be but history, alas! too often
tells us that those who wear the coronet are not truly nobles.

The poet who so accords in thrilling words of [illegible]
of daring man is honored and loved even when his ashes have
been moldering in the tomb for centuries and centuries.

We cannot all be artists, musicians, and poetesses, but is it
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
noble elevated part of man, his soul.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] wishes. And their [illegible]
[illegible] society

Mary [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

October

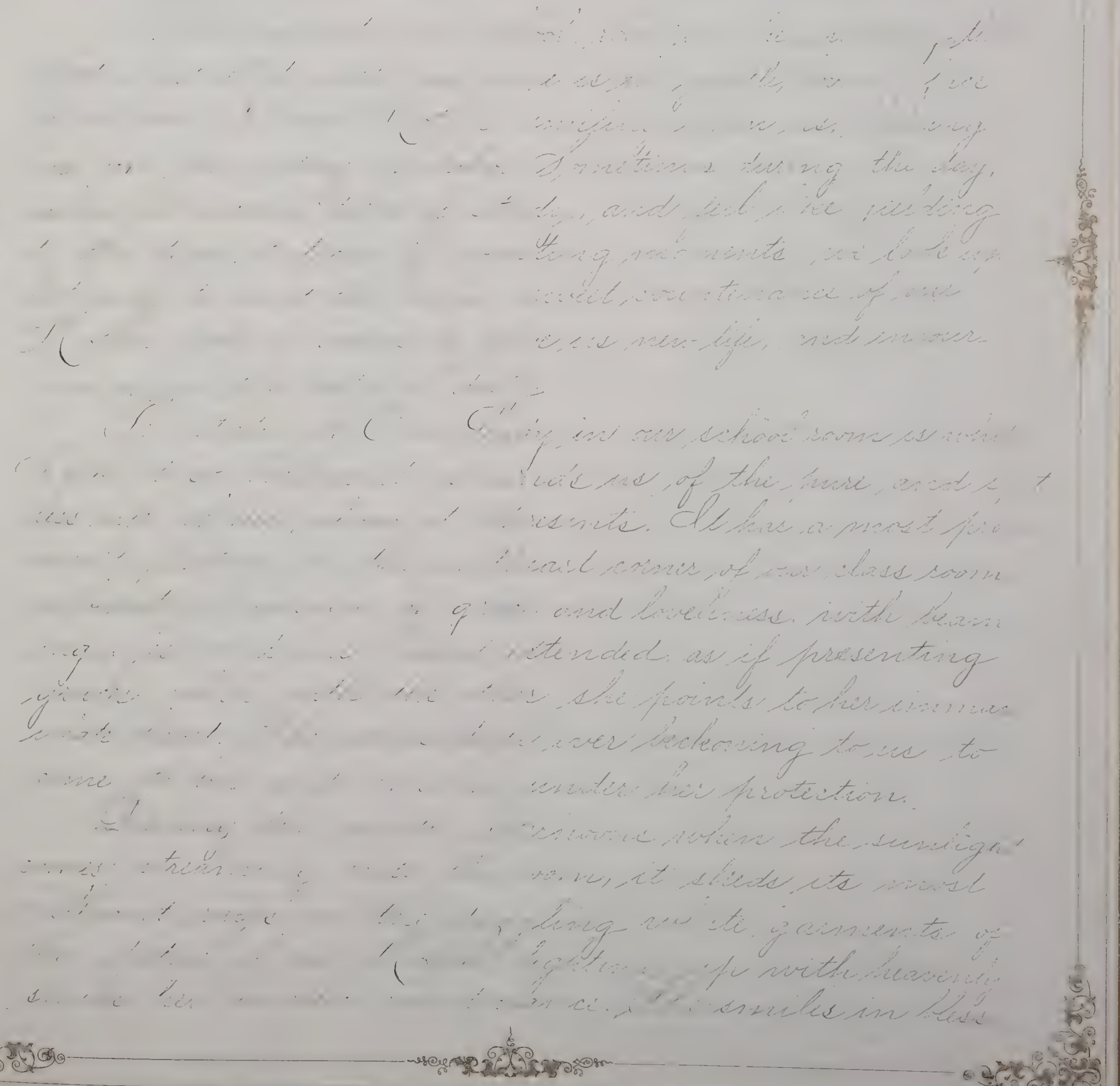
Ninth Grade

Ninth Grade

Choice of Companions

Ninth Grade

Our Lady.



...ng for children their day of school work ended. A...
...ther thinks of the children of many schools who,
...tired out being [illegible] ...ady, some human ma-
...hine and do not gain daily more readily to please
...themselves or others, while the children of Catholic
...[illegible] cheerfully [illegible] hard,
...practical life, as well [illegible] their other duties.
...[illegible] are those who wherein
...[illegible] to their beloved [illegible]
...ee, and murmur in the [illegible]
...ness or any other [illegible]
...posed in honor of her who is ever ready and willing
...to [illegible] and graces on those who invoke
...her. Oh, should [illegible] rather condemn such per-
...[illegible] her
...to [illegible] [illegible] and to plead earnestly for them
...with [illegible] Except God she is higher
...than [illegible] heavenly home above, where we
...can [illegible] this life and enjoy forever the
...[illegible] united with her.
...[illegible] we ought to be to God who has
...[illegible] who send us to Catholic schools
...[illegible] learn to love Him and His Bless-
ed Mother and obey His holy law, but also fits us
...[illegible] to which we are called.

Choice of Companions.

Ninth Grade.

[illegible]

[illegible] allow the decayed one to [illegible] keeping a time the sound one will also decay instead of the decayed one becoming sound.

[illegible]

St. Mary's Sch[illegible]

[illegible]

Sabbath School.

Ninth Grade.

Ninth Grade.

October.

Although there is not one of the months of the year which does not bring to my heart some [illegible] to me because it is dedicated [illegible] I have the happiness of calling Mother, and to [illegible] Queen all the graces and blessings which [illegible] is the channel through [illegible] that Our Most Loving Mother [illegible] Mary. How sweet it is [illegible] plants so as to have some to present at the [illegible] May, we may daily increase our love for my heart with [illegible] and I am sure our Queen looks down with love [illegible] This practice of saying the rosary every day in October [illegible] very recent and purely Catholic form of devotion [illegible] of our separated brethren have tried to imitate it [illegible] our manner of worship, we never honor the mother of God by the beautiful [illegible]

We [illegible] midst of decay it is certainly in the foliage of our [illegible] human woods how the sickness and dying away

all changed to a faded color. Flowers
plants are placed before our blessed Lady

March!

Sixth Grade.

This month derived its name from [illegible] God of war in mythology among the pagans.

It is well named because of its blustering and disagreeable weather that prevails during a portion of the month.

[illegible] is the [illegible] month

[illegible] to [illegible]

phrases.

Sometimes we have many pleasant days in March, but we [illegible] stormy days of a deeper and more boisterous kind than at any other time of the year.

[illegible] wise and busy bees; the wind bids us to keep out of doors and to walk and run and [illegible] exercise and only those whom necessity obliges to be on the street leave their cosy homes.

It is a wise child who can go out in stormy days. Keep on the skirts of full dresses like balloons, and old gentlemen [illegible] hats and umbrellas. When one is caught by the winds [illegible] instead of the person holding

on the handle and trying to put it back again

[illegible] the "special" deacon to [illegible]
[illegible] and we "promise" had to have it.
We have each written a letter asking of him favors
for ourselves and others. We have his picture
decorated, also the stand on which it rests.

This month generally commences Lent, we try
to atone for our sins as it is a time of penance
if not by fasting it is by prayer and many
other good works such as making the way of the
cross &c.

[illegible]

[illegible] School.

Lawrence, June 17. 1890.

Father Jogues.

Ninth Grade.

A[illegible] expedition after his return from Michigan (1642) Father Jogues was taken by a band of Mohawks and carried to their castle in New York where were also captured [illegible].

In the [illegible] he was tortured by the Indians of Indian cruelty. He was wounded, [illegible]. His nails were torn out, his hands [illegible] and mutilated, but as ily by a miracle he [illegible] spared.

During his long captivity of fifteen months he was enabled to effect many baptisms and hear many confessions among the prisoners of the Indians sometimes amid the flames which surrounded them.

Alluding to the captivity of Father Jogues. Beneath [illegible] Running through the center of the Mohawk Valley he [illegible] the name of Jesus on the bark of the trees, graved the cross and entered into possession of the country in the name of God [illegible] by the Iroquois chiefs. They did spare his life giving its banner and its [illegible] to the confines of Albany.

In the summer of 1643 he was ransomed by the Dutch governor at Albany and sent to New York and then to New Amsterdam. Here he was treated very kindly

by the Governor who provided him with suitable accom
modation.

His heart was however with the Indians and in the spring of 1645 he returned to Canada. Having projected a mission among the dreaded Iroquois he once more entered the state of New York and near Lake George the scene of his former sufferings he gained that for which he had long coveted a "martyrs" crown (1646)

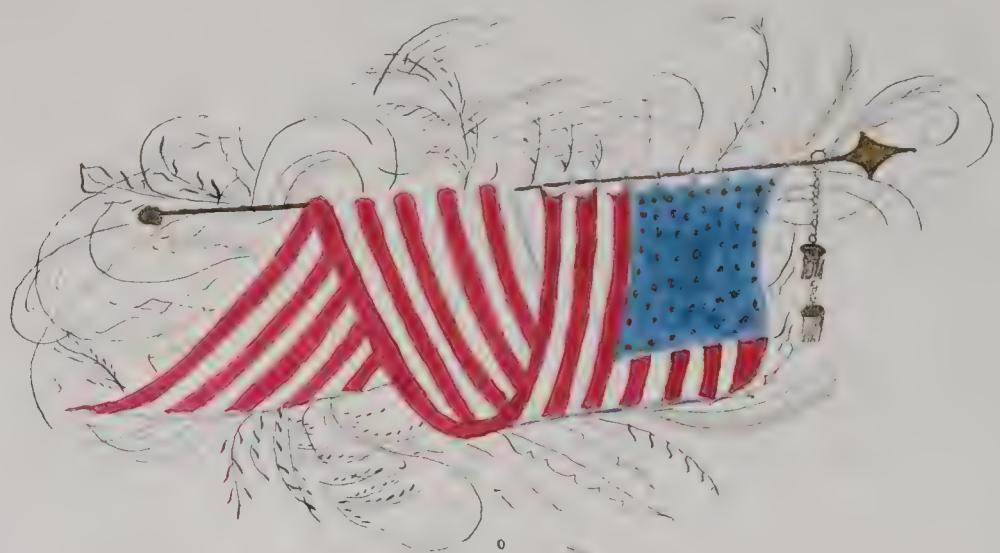
Maggie Barry.

St Mary's School.

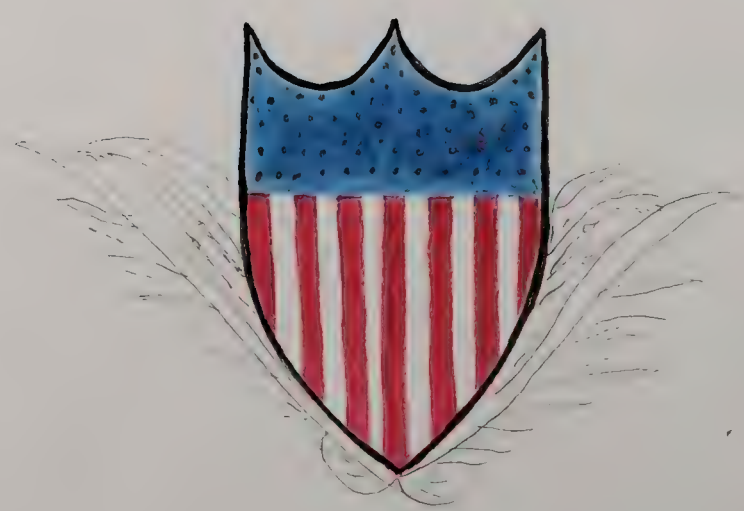
Lawrence, June 17, 1890.

October.

Sixth Grade.



United States History



Ninth Grade
United States History.

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Property of
U.S. Government

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7

Sixth Grade.
United States History.

I

[illegible] constitute the political divisions of the country [illegible] features. These institutions are made by the [illegible] Service, which has a central office at Washington and more than two [illegible] hundred stations throughout the country.

II

[illegible] ons of the service the approach of storms and changes in the [illegible] can be announced several hours and even days [illegible] signals given warning to [illegible] and [illegible] to benefit the people of the entire [illegible]

III

Each State has its own government; each has its capital, where the governo[illegible] and where the legislature meets. At the head of the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a Pres[illegible], two houses of Congress, and courts of law, with capital at Wash[illegible] ton.

IV.

[illegible] two houses, — the Senate and the House [illegible]

V

VI

VII

Ninth Grade.

United States History.

I

II

III

IV

[illegible] Senators. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator has one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

V

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

[illegible]

VI

[illegible]

VII

The enacting clauses and accusatory authority. The power to try impeachments is vested in the Senate only; but it belongs to the House of Representatives to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

La Grange, June 10, 1890.

Fifth Grade.
United States History.

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Lawrence, June 10, 1890.

Fifth Grade.
United States History.

I.

II.

III.

IV

Congress consists of two houses, — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

V

The House of Representatives is made up of [illegible] directly by the people in the several States; and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the [illegible] member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important men of the government.

VI

[illegible]

VII

[illegible] vested in the Senate only; but it [illegible] Representatives to order an inquest [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence, June 10, 1890.

Fifth Grade
United States History

1.

There are forty-two States in the Union and eight Territories including Alaska and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. Each State has its own laws and its own officers. Some of the laws and officers are provided by the United States and some by the State itself.

2.

By the aid of the telegraph and the telephone notice of the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the nation.

3.

Each State has a capital, or city, where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President, two houses of Congress, and courts of law, with the capital at Washington.

4

Congress consists of two houses; — the Senate and the house of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators [illegible] of the State, and chosen for a term of six years, each with a salary of $5000. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States; and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each [illegible] Representative of the most important members of the government.

6

There are three grades of United States Courts — the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into [illegible] districts and judges hold courts in [illegible] Court, with a chief justice, sits only at Washington [illegible]

7

[illegible] impeachments is vested in the Senate only; but it belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence, June 10, 1890.

Fifth Grade
United States History

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4

[illegible] two houses — the Senate and House of Representatives. Each state is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States [illegible]

5

[illegible] by the people in the several States; and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member [illegible] of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding [illegible] the State [illegible]

6

There are three grades of United States courts: — the District the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice sits at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office [illegible]

7

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate only, but it belongs to the House of Representatives to [illegible] impeachment trial

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Sadie K Wolfe

St Marys School

[illegible]

Ninth Grade.

United States History.

I

There are now forty-two States in the Union and eight Territories including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions which follow the great physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington and over two hundred stations throughout the country.

II

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

III

Each State has its own government; each has its capital, where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President, two houses of Congress and courts of law with the capital at Washington.

IV

Congress consists of two houses;— the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the senate.

VI

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States and a number from each State proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

V

There are three grades of United States courts— the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

VII

Im impeachment is an accusation by authority the power to try all impeachments is vested is vested in the Senate only; but it belongs to the house of Representatives to order an impeachment trial.

Katie Lucy

Lawrence June 10, 1890

Sixth Grade.
United States History.

1

The [illegible] States and Territories including Hawaii and the District of [illegible] These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions and into divisions and into districts which follow the great physical features. Other divisions are made by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in [illegible] can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and farmers alike. Thus the government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government; each has its capital where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time, the people of the whole country have a government with the affairs of the whole nation.

4

It is administered by a President, two houses of Congress and courts of law; with the capital at Washington.

5

6

7

8

An impeachment is an accusation by authority [illegible] by all impeachments is vested in the Senate only; but it belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment trial.

[illegible] Tobin

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fifth Grade.

United States History.

— I —

There are now forty-four States in the Union and eight Territories, including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into divisions which follow the great physical features. The last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at [illegible] and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

— II —

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and to farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

— III —

Each State has its own government, each has its capital where the governor resides and where the legislatures meet. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a

that the trial of Congressional contested election

IV

All committees to consist of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each state is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The vice-president of the United States is the President of the Senate.

V

The House of Representatives are made up of members chosen directly by the people from the several States and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $500. The presiding officer is chosen by the members and is called the Speaker. He is one of the important members of the government.

VI

There are three grades of United States courts:- the District the Circuit and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

VII

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate while but belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeach-

Fifth Grade.

United States History.

1

There are forty-two States in the Union and eight Territories excluding Alaska and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into divisions which follow the great physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warnings to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government; each has its capital where the governor resides and where the legislatures meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President, two houses of Congress and courts of law with the capital at Washington.

4

Congress consists of two houses, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State, and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States; and a number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5.000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

There are three grades of United States courts, — the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different districts. The Supreme Court with the Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life they can be removed from office only by impeachment.

7

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try impeachments is vested in the Senate which must be in session for the House of Representatives to bring an impeachment trial.

Mary A. Mahony.

Examined

Sixth Grade.
United States History.

1

The United States is a republic of fifty-two States in the union and eight Territories including Alaska and the District of Columbia. The States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions and into divisions which follow the geographical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

The United States government is made of three departments the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive department is managed by the President and several bureaus and executive officers. The legislative department belongs to Congress and the judicial department to the courts of law. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State in the union has a government of its own. Each has its capital where the legislature or rather governor resides and where the legislature meets, at the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole government and nation. It is administered by a President two houses of Congress, and courts of law, with the capital at Washington.

4

Congress consists of two houses, —— the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the state and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $ 5000. The Vice Pres. of the United States is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people of the several States and a number for each State, as proportioned to the population of the States each [illegible] the House of Representatives [illegible]

6

There are three grades of United States Courts —— The District, The Circuit and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits and judges holds courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

7

An impeachment is, accusation by writing. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate. An impeachment belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment trial

Katie J. Condon.

Examined June 17, 97.

Ninth Grade.

United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union, and eight Territories, including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into divisions which follow the great physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at [illegible]

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors, and farmers, and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government, each has its capital, where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President,

two houses of Congress, and courts of law, with the capital at Washington.

4

Congress consists of two houses — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators chosen by the people of the State, and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States, and a number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

[illegible] United States courts — the [illegible]

7

[illegible] to try all impeachments is vested in the [illegible] the House of Representatives to order an im[illegible]

Fifth Grade.

United States History.

1

[illegible] the District of Columbia. There U. States and Territories constitute the political division of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions and into divisions which follow the natural physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout [illegible]

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government strives to use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government, each has its capital [illegible] governor resides and where the legislature meets at the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President two houses of congress and courts of law, with the capital at Washington.

— 4 —

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— 6 —

— 7 —

House of Representatives to order an im

Lawrence, June 10, 1790.

Sixth Grade.
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union and eight Territories including Alaska and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions and into divisions which follow the great physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred sta-

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several

3

Each State has its own government. Each has its capital where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It

— 4 —

[illegible] the Senate and [illegible] House of Representatives. Each state is represented in the [illegible] elected by the legislature of the [illegible] term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the senate.

— 5 —

The House of Representatives is made up of members elected directly by the people in the several States, and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

— 6 —

There are three grades of United States courts, — the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for [illegible] and can be removed from office only by impeachment.

Katie Coulson

Mr. Long's School.

Lawrence June 10, 1890.

Sixth Grade
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union and eight Ter
[illegible] States, and the District [illegible].
These States and Territories constitute the political divisions
of the country. The country is also divided into military divi
sions and into divisions which follow the great physical features
These last divisions are made by the United States Signal
Service which has a central office at Washington and more
than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and chang
es in the weather can be announced several hours and even
days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and
farmers and others. Thus the government carries out
of science to benefit the people of the entire country. Each
State has its own government; each has its capital,
where the governor resides and where the legislature meets
At the same time the people of the whole country have a
government which concerns itself with the affairs of the
whole nation. It is administered, [illegible] residents, two houses
of [illegible] and courts of law with the [illegible]
[illegible]

3

Congress consists of two houses — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State and serve for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate

— 5 —

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people of the several States and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the state. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

— 6 —

There are three parts of United States [illegible] The whole country is divided [illegible] and judges hold courts in different [illegible] court with the Chief Justice at the head at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeach[illegible]

— 7 —

[illegible] authority. The power to try an impeachment is vested in the Senate only, but it belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment trial.

St Mary's School

[illegible]

Fifth Grade.
United States History.

1

[illegible] The Revenue Cutter Service. [illegible] two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

[illegible] Signal Service gives warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government. [illegible] where the government resides and where the [illegible]. At the same time the people of the whole country [illegible] ernment which concerns itself with the affairs of the nation. It is administered by a President, two houses of [illegible] and courts of law, with [illegible] Washington.

4

[illegible] Senate, and the House of [illegible] vested in the Senate by [illegible] the Legislature of the State, and [illegible] [illegible] compensation [illegible] $6000. The Vice Pre[illegible] [illegible] United States is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen [illegible] by the people in the several States: and the number [illegible] State is proportioned to the population of the State. [illegible] [illegible] for the term of two years, with a salary of $8, [illegible] [illegible] called the Speaker. He [illegible] [illegible] of the government.

6

[illegible] judges of United States Courts — The district [illegible] Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided [illegible] [illegible] districts and judges hold courts in different [illegible] [illegible] Supreme Court with a Chief Justice at [illegible] [illegible] The judges are appointed by the President [illegible] [illegible] by and with the consent of the Senate.

7

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The House [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Senate only. That [illegible] [illegible] the House [illegible] [illegible] impeachment.

Lena B. Lowrey

Lena B. Lowrey

Ninth Grade.

United States History.

1

There are now forty two States in the Union, and eight Territories including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. The States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the Country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into divisions which follow the great physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of the wires the approach of storms and changes in the weather are announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government, each has its capital where the governor resides and where the legislatures meet. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a president, two houses of Congress, and courts of law, with its capital at Washington.

4

Congress made of two houses the Senate and the house of representatives. Each state is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State, and given seats in the senate each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the several states and the number to which each state is entitled is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years. For the salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

There are three grades of United States courts the District the Circuit and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. They are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

7

Impeachment was accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the senate only, but it belongs to the House of Representatives to sit as an impeachment trial.

Lawrence, June. 10. 1890.

Mary Sullivan.

Sixth Grade.
United States History.

1

The territory of the United States is divided into fifty states, including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These States and territories constitute the political areas of the country. The country is also divided into two large areas, and into divisions made from the great physical features. These last divisions are used by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington, and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service, the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors, and farmers and others. It is the only government makes use of science to benefit the people of the whole country.

3

Each State has its government, each has its capital where the governors resides, and where the legislatures sit. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President, two houses of Congress, and courts of law with the capital at Washington.

4

Congress consists of two houses, — the Senate, and the House of Rep. — States. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators — the House of Representatives Each Senator is chosen for a term of six years with an equal vote. The Vice-President is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is composed of members, chosen directly by the people the several States. The number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years, with an equal vote. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

The Judges of United States Courts, — the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme Court — country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different locations. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

7

Impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate only; but it belongs to the House of Representatives to exhibit an impeachment trial.

Mina J Burdett

Lawrence, June 11 1890.

Sixth Grade.

United States History.

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3

— 4 —

Congress consists of two houses — the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate, by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State, and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate

— 5 —

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen by the people of the several States and are apportioned from each State according to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

— 6 —

There are three grades of United States Courts — the District, the Circuit and the Supreme. The country is divided into districts, circuit, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life, and can be removed from office only by impeachment.

— 7 —

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate only. It belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment trial.

[illegible] June 7 1879

Celia Kate

Fifth Grade United States History.

... of Congress and courts of law with the capital at Washington

4

Congress consists of two houses — the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each State sends to the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State, and chosen for a term of ... years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the ...

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States; and a number from each State is proportioned to the ... of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

There are two grades of United States courts.—The District Court, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They ... removed from office only by impeachment.

Mary E. Cummings.

St. Mary's School

Learned June 11 1891.

Fifth Grade United States History.

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Sixth Grade.
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union, and eight Territories, and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into [illegible] divisions, and [illegible] the natural physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and even days in advance. The signals are warnings to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government; each has its capital, where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President two houses of Congress, and courts of law; with the capital at Washington.

4

Congress consists of two houses, — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State is entitled in the Senate to two Senators elected by the legislature of the State, and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of five thousand dollars. The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States and the number in each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of five thousand dollars. The presiding officer is chosen by the members and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

There are three grades of United States courts, — the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different places. The Supreme Court is the Chief Justice, and eight Associate Justices. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

7

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate only, but it belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment trial.

Lawrence, June 1871

Mary Bailey

Fifth Grade.
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union and [illegible] Territories, including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into divisions which follow the great physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service which has a central office at Washington and more [illegible] the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and [illegible] is announced several hours in advance. The signals give notice to sailors and [illegible] others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government; each has its capital where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which con-

...constituted with the powers of the Federation. It is administered by a President, two houses of Congress, and courts of law, with the capital at ...

— 4 —

... two Senators elected by the legislature ... and chosen for ... with a vote of Sixty ... United States ...

— 5 —

... chosen directly by the people in the several States; and a number from each State is proportioned to the ... Each member is chosen for a ... two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

— 6 —

There are three grades of United States courts — the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and each grade contains different localities. The Supreme Court with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

Civil Govt.

Sixth Grade.
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union and eight Territories, including Alaska and the District of Columbia. Every State and Territory constitutes a political division of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into districts which follow the topographical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, whose chief office is at Washington and more than two-hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours, and even days in advance. This is done to give warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government, each has its capital, where the governor and the legislature meet. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole country, and is established at the city of Washington, and consists of law, with the capital at Washington.

— 4 —

Congress consists of two houses, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators, elected by the legislature of the State, and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

— 5 —

The House of Representatives is made up of members elected by the people of the several States, and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

— 6 —

There are three grades of United States courts,— the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, sits at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

— 7 —

Criminal law is in accordance with authority. The law to be applied is stated in the Constitution, but it belongs to the jurisdiction of the United States courts, but it belongs to the jurisdiction of the United States courts and impeachment trials.

[illegible]

Lawrence June 10, 1890.

Ninth Grade
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union, and eight Territories, including Alaska, and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is also divided into military divisions, and into districts which follow the great physical features. The last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and days in advance. The signals give warning to sailors and farmers and others. Thus the general government makes use of science to benefit the people of the entire country.

3

Each State has its own government; each has its capital, where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the same time the people of the whole country have a government which concerns itself with the affairs of the whole nation. It is administered by a President, two houses of congress and courts of law with the capital at Washington

4

Congress.—The House — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each State is represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the legislature of the State and chosen for a term of six years each with a salary of $5000. The Vice President of the United States is the President of the Senate.

5

The House of Representatives is made up of members chosen directly by the people in the several States and the number from each State is proportioned to the population of the State. Each member is chosen for a term of two years with a salary of $5000. The presiding officer is chosen by the members, and is called the Speaker. He is one of the most important members of the government.

6

There are three grades of United States courts,— the District, the Circuit, and the Supreme. The whole country is divided into districts and circuits, and judges hold courts in different localities. The Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, sits only at Washington. The judges are appointed for life. They can be removed from office only by impeachment.

7

An impeachment is an accusation by authority. The power to try all impeachments is vested in the Senate only; but it belongs to the House of Representatives to order an impeachment trial.

Maggie Barry.

St Mary's School,
Lawrence Mass.

Ninth Grade.
United States History.

1

There are now forty-two States in the Union, and eight Territories, including Alaska and the District of Columbia. These States and Territories constitute the political divisions of the country. The country is subdivided into [illegible] physical features. These last divisions are made by the United States Signal Service, which has a central office at Washington and more than two hundred stations throughout the country.

2

By means of this service the approach of storms and changes in the weather can be announced several hours and [illegible] advance. [illegible] United States [illegible]

3

Each State has its own government; each has its capital, where the governor resides and where the legislature meets. At the county-seat [illegible] county have their government established. [illegible] conduct the affairs of the whole nation. [illegible] Congress, the houses of which meet at the capital at Washington.

4

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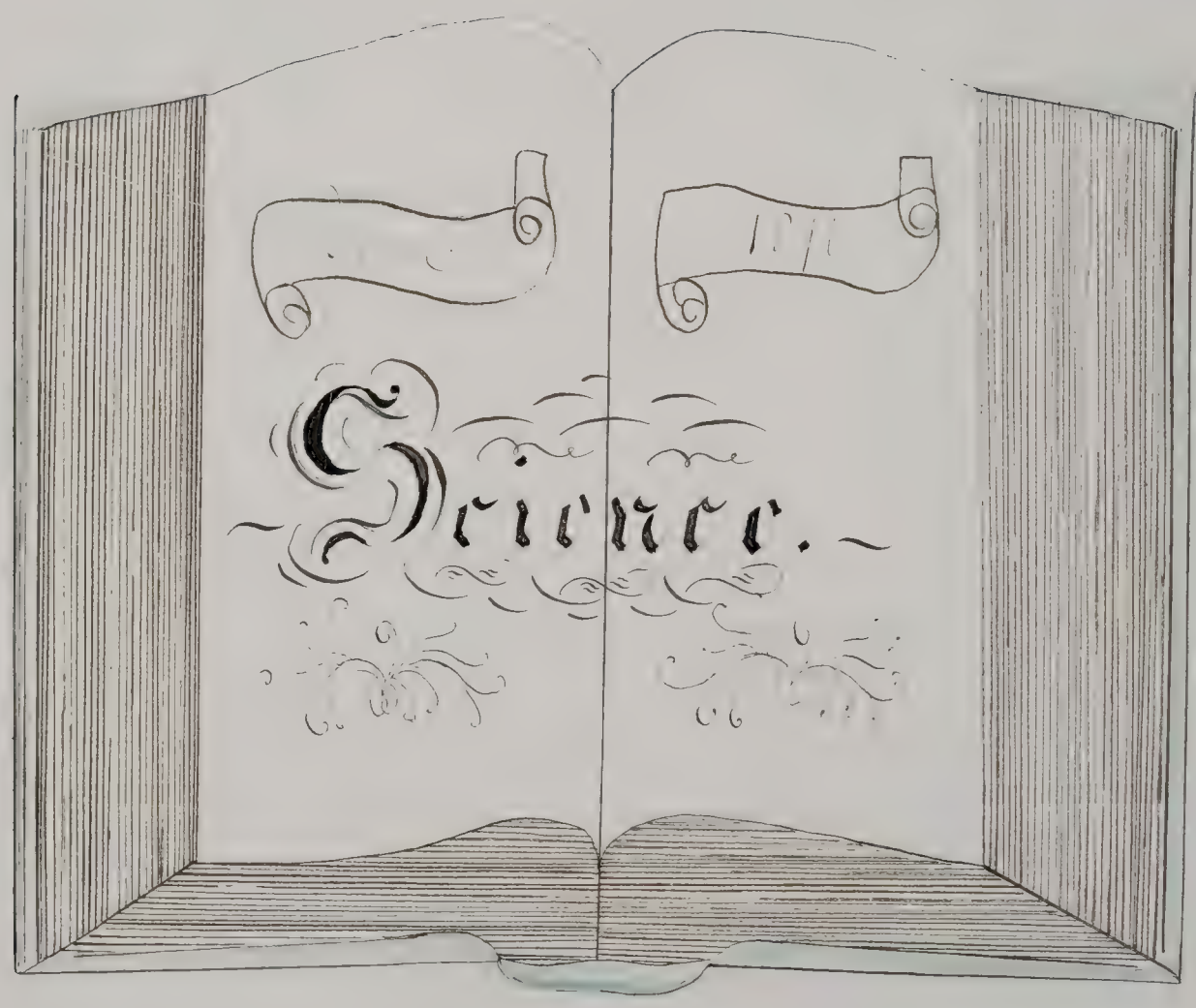
7

Carrie A. Carpenter.

Lawrence, June 15, 1901.


Preface.

Sixth Grade

Science

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— 7 —

— 8 —

— 9 —

Ninth Grade.

Science.

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Ninth Grade.

Science.

I

II

III

IV

V

VI

VII

VIII

IX

I

Definition — Kingdom, Systematized and Explained.

Nature embraces all common things, animate and inanimate, in the earth [illegible] all that are classified [illegible]

II

Natural Science consists of three parts, about minerals, facts, tables, and facts about minerals. These are called Kingdoms.

III

Kingdom — Mineral — rock, earth, etc.
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
Animal — men, beasts, birds, fowl, insects.

IV

The difference between the kingdoms is: [illegible]
Vegetables have life but [illegible] from place to place.
Animals have life and can feed and move from place to place.
An animal is a living creature that has the sense of [illegible] and has the power of location.

V

VI

VII

Science Ninth Grade.

I

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called kingdoms.

IV

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, waters, and o.
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
Animal — men, beasts, reptiles, fowl, and insects.

V

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals have no life. Vegetables have life, but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals [illegible] and move from place to place. An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach, and has the power of locomotion.

VI

[illegible] health, more and, animals, would suffer without it. Salt is scarce in some countries. Ex. Capt. Sir Francis Burton says that in the middle parts Africa [illegible] salt [illegible]

VII

[illegible] England, once it was the custom in noble and rich families for the several [illegible] to sit at their meals in the great hall with their [illegible] a large salt-cellar was set in the middle of the table, and the servants and [illegible] seated below this. [illegible]

VIII

[illegible]

IX

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence, June 13, 1894.

Sixth Grade.

Science.

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Science.
Ninth Grade.

1

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9

12, 1890

Sixth Grade Science

1

2

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all the similar ones

3

The best number of classes into which all Nature can conveniently be thrown is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, waters, airs
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees etc
Animal — men, beasts, reptiles, birds, insects

5

The difference between the three kingdoms is: mineral have no life. Vegetables have life but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals have life and can feel and move from place to place. An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach, and has the power of locomotion.

6

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals; because [illegible] for our health; men and animals would suffer with[illegible] scarce in some countries. In Congo Pauls, the[illegible] the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that to say a man eats salt with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

7

In old times, in England, when it was the custom in noble and rich families for the servants to take their meals in the great hall [illegible] a large salt-cellar was put in the middle of the table, and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt, or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying, "To sit above th[illegible]."

8

Salt is used to show friendship. In [illegible] bread and salt are offered to guests: and to eat salt with an Arab is to make [illegible].

9

[illegible] found in sea-water, in salt lakes and springs: and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt because it is sold like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks.

Nellie C. Tobin

St Mary's School
Lawrence, June 12, 1890.

Ninth Grade
Science

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3

monly divided is three facts about minerals, facts about vegetables and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms

4

Animal — men, beasts, birds, [illegible]

5

6

7

8

friendship. In Russia bread and salt
is to make

9

found in seas, water in salt lakes and springs and
in mines. That dug from mines is called rock salt, because
it is solid like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks

Lawrence, June 12, 1890.

Ninth Grade.

Science.

1

[illegible]

2

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to [illegible] them into groups and name so that all which [illegible] be in the same class and thus easily remind us of each other

2

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about [illegible]

3

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water and air.
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees &c.
Animals — men, beasts, reptiles, fowl and insects.

4

The difference between the three kingdoms is: mineral have no life. Vegetables have life but [illegible] plants to [illegible] Animals have life and feel and move from place to place. An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach, and has the power of locomotion.

Salt is found in sea-water, in salt-lakes and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt, because it is solid, like rock, and may be cut out in pieces.

Ninth Grade.

Science.

I

Definition — Knowledge systematized and explained.

II

When we a great many common things to study it is best to [illegible] them into groups i.e. classes, so that all in each group will be like in some way [illegible] in the same class and thus easily remind us of each other.

III

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly [illegible] facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

IV

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water, and air. [illegible] Animal — man, beasts, reptiles, fowls, insects.

V

[illegible] A living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach, and [illegible]

VI

[illegible] (Africa it is so scarce that to call anyone a rich man is the same as to say [illegible]

VII

[illegible] table, and the servants and poor guests [illegible] "sat above the salt"

VIII

[illegible] found.

IX

Salt is found in sea-water, in salt lakes and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt; because it is solid like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks.

[illegible]

[illegible]

June 13, 1890.

Natural Science

1

Definition —— Knowledge systematized and explained

2

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes so that all that are alike shall be in the same class and stand easily reminded of each other

3

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables and facts about animals. These are called kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral / Vegetable / Animal } { Rocks, water, air, soil / Trees, plants, flowers, etc. / Birds, beasts, fishes, insects }

5

Minerals have no life, but can neither feel or move from place to place. Vegetable have life, but can neither feel or move from place to place. Animals have life, and can feel and move from place to place. An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach and has the power locomotion.

6

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals because it is needed by our bodies when and animals would suffer without it. In [illegible] countries, Mungo Park, the traveller says that in [illegible] that is to say, a man eats salt [illegible] man.

7

In old times in England when it was the custom [illegible] rich families for the servants to take their meals in the great hall with their masters, a large salt-cellar was put in the middle of the table and the [illegible] sat above the salt, and all below it. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt, or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying "To sit above the salt"

8

Salt is used to show friendship. In Russia bread and salt are offered to guests, and to eat salt with an Arab is to make him a friend

9

Salt is found in sea water in salt-lakes, and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt because it is sold like rock and may be cut out in great blocks.

Kate P. Gordon.

St Mary's School

Lawrence June, 12, 1890.

Faith Creeds and Science

I

Science — Knowledge systematized and explained.

II

When we have a great many common things to study it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all which are alike shall be in the same class, and thus easily remembered and examined.

III

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

IV

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water.
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
Animal — men, beasts, [illegible] }

V

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals have no life. Vegetables have life but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals have life and can feel and move from [illegible]

[illegible] useful of all minerals, because it [illegible] men and animals would suffer without it. Salt is scarce in some countries. Mungo Park the traveller, says that in the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that to say a man eats salt with [illegible] man.

VI

In old times, in England when it was the custom in noble and rich families for the servants to take their meals in the great hall with their masters, a large salt cellar [illegible] side of the table and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt [illegible] the end of the table where the master sat. This [illegible] "To sit [illegible] the salt."

VII

VIII

Ninth Grade.

Science.

1

Definition — Knowledge systematized and explained.

2

When we have a great many things to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all which are alike shall be in the same class and thus easily remind us of [illegible]

3

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. There are [illegible] divisions.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water, and air.
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc;
Animal — men, beasts, reptiles, fowl, insects.

5

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals because it is needful to our health in man and animals and cattle without it. Salt is scarce in some countries. Mungo Park the traveller says it is [illegible] the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that it [illegible]

salt with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man

6

"[illegible] Vegetables have life and can feel and move from place to place. Animals have life and can feel and move from place to place.

7

In old times, in England, when it was the custom in noble and rich families for the servants to take their meals in the great hall with their masters a large Salt-cellar was put in the middle of the table and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying "To sit above the salt."

8

Salt is used to show friendship. In Russia bread and salt are offered to guests and to eat it with an Arab is to make him a friend.

9

Salt is found in sea-water in salt lakes and springs and in mines. Salt dug from mines is called rock salt because it is said like rock and may be cut out in great blocks.

St Mary's School

Rose Lacy

June 13. 1890

Science
Milk Creek

1

Definition. Knowledge acquired and obtained.

2

When we have a great many facts to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes so that all which are alike shall be in the same class and thereby remind us of each other.

3

The last in number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three: facts about animals facts about vegetables and facts about minerals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral rocks, metals, earth, water, air.
Vegetable trees, grass, flowers, fruits.
Animal men, women, children, birds, beasts, fishes, insects. }

5

The difference between the three kingdoms is that animals have life. Vegetables have life but no power to feel nor move from place to place. Minerals have neither life nor feeling.

Salt is the most useful of all minerals because it is needed for our health & men and animals would suffer without it. Dr. Livingstone & other travellers speak of the Negro Race & the traveller says that in the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that to say a man eats salt with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

C

In [illegible] rich families for the servants to take their meals at all with their masters a large salt-cellar is put in the middle of the table & the servants placed for reference seated below this. A was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying "Above the salt."

E

Salt was also presented by the Russian Emperor & it used to guests, and to eat with an Arab is to make him a friend.

G

Salt is found in sea-water in salt-lakes and springs and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt because it is obtained from rocks, and is sometimes of a beautiful

Sixth Grade Science.

1.

Definition ... Classify objects and tabulate.

2.

... study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes so that all which are alike shall be in the same class and thus each reminds us of each other.

3.

... divided as three, facts about minerals, facts about ...

4.

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...

5

The difference between the three kingdoms is. Minerals ... life. Vegetables have life. But can neither ... place to place. Animals have ... and move from place to place.

6

7

8

9

Salt is found in sea water, in salt lakes and [illegible]
and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock salt,
because it is solid like rock, and must be cut [illegible]

Lena Gifford.

St. Mary's School

December 11, 1890

Sixth Grade

Science

—I—

Definition of Science: A systematized and classified statement of facts.

—II—

Science is a classification of things to study, it is best to arrange them in classes, or all which are alike shall be in the same class and those unlike in another class.

—III—

The first and largest classes into which all facts are commonly divided are those that pertain to the earth and its products. These are called Sciences.

—IV—

Kingdoms { Minerals—rocks, metals, earths, stones, etc.
Vegetables—shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
Animals—beasts, reptiles, fowl, insects.

—V—

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals have no life. Vegetables have life, but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals have life, and can feel and move from place to place. An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach, and has the power of locomotion.

VI

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals, because it is used medicinally for our health; men and animals would suffer without it. [illegible] Mungo Park, the traveller, says that in the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that to say a man eats salt with his food, is the same as saying he is a rich man.

VII

In old times, in England, when it was the custom, as it still is in rich and rich families for the servants to take their meals in the [illegible] with the masters, a large salt cellar was put in the middle of the table, and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt, or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying, "To sit above the salt."

VIII

Salt is used to show friendship. In Russia bread and salt are offered to guests, and to eat salt with a Russian is to make him a friend.

IX

Salt is found in sea water, in salt lakes and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock salt, because it is found like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks.

[illegible] Mary St. Clair.

[illegible]

Science
Ninth Grade.

1

Definition — Science is a knowledge of facts and of principles.

2

Classification is the arranging of facts in groups, each group containing facts that have a common relation to each other, and which shall be in the same class and thus easily remind us of each other.

3.

The least number of classes into which facts are commonly divided is three. Facts about inanimate substances, facts about vegetable substances, facts about animal substances. These are called kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water, and air.
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
Animal — Men, beasts, reptiles, fowl, and insects.

5.

Facts are stored in the mind in the form of Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal knowledge.
Vegetables have life, but can neither feel nor move from place to place.
Animals have life and can feel but cannot [illegible]
An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a stomach, and has the power of locomotion.

6

7

8

9

Lora J. Morrissey

Laurence, June 11, 1890.

Fifth Grade

Science

1

Explanation. Knowledge obtained, described

2.

When we have got to the point to study it is best to group them, so that all the things we shall learn and think of will easily remind us of each other.

3

The least number of classes, into which all facts are now divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms	Minerals	rocks, iron, tin, coal, water.
	Vegetables	shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
	Animals	Men, beasts, reptiles, fowl.

5.

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals do not live. Vegetables have life but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals have life and can feel and move from place to place.

6

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals, because it is needed for our health: men and animals would suffer without it. Salt is very common; in large parts of Africa, the natives say that a man's wealth is reckoned by his salt, so scarce, that to say "he is a rich man" is the same as saying "he is a salt man."

7

In old times, in England, when it was the custom in noble and rich families for the servants to take their meals in the hall, a large salt cellar was put on the table, and the servants and poor people were seated below the salt. It was thought a great honour to be seated above the salt, and the highest place of all was "above the salt."

8

Salt is used to show friendship. In Persia bread and salt are offered to guests, and to eat with a man is to make him a friend.

9

Salt is found in sea-water, in salt lakes, and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt because it is solid like rock and may be cut out in great blocks.

Mary Quilman

St Mary's School

Canada June 11 1875.

Ninth Grade Science.

I

Definition — Science defined and explained.

II

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes so that all which are alike shall be in the same class, and thus easily remind us of each other.

III

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three; facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

IV

Kingdoms	{	Mineral — rocks, metals, water, etc.
		Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
		Animal — men, beasts, reptiles, fowl.

V

Tell the difference between the three kingdoms. Mineral matter is dead. Vegetable matter is dead, but contains germs of life, etc. Animal matter is living, dead, etc.

VI

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals, because it is needed for our health; men and animals would [illegible] Salt is scarce in some countries. Marco Polo, the traveler, says that in the middle parts of Asia, it is used that to say a rich man with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

VII

In old times, in England, when it was the custom in noble and rich families for the servants to take their meals in the great hall with their masters, a large salt cellar was put in the middle of the table and [illegible] the salt, or at the end of the table near the master. This gave rise to the saying, "To sit above the salt."

VIII

Salt is used to show friendship. In Russia bread and salt are offered to guests, and to eat salt with them. Arabic is to make him a friend

Lizzie F. Mayo.

St. Mary's School.

January 12, 1876.

Ninth Grade.

~ Science. ~

1

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3

4

5

Science.

Sixth Grade.

1

Q. [illegible]

2

[illegible] is best to give the pupils a clear idea of facts that are alike shall be in the same class and the [illegible] and [illegible]

3

There are [illegible] classes into which all facts are commonly divided viz three, facts about minerals, facts about vegetables and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms	Mineral	rocks, metals, earths, water and air
	Vegetable	shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
	[illegible]	men, beasts, reptiles, four [illegible]

5

The difference between the three kingdoms viz: Minerals have no life. Vegetables have life but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals have life and can feel and move from place to place.

[illegible] of the most useful of all minerals because it is needed for our health: men and animals would suffer without it. Salt is scarce in some countries. Mungo Park, the traveller, says that in the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that [illegible]

In old times in England when it was the custom [illegible] the servants to take their meals in the [illegible] a large salt-cellar was put [illegible] of the table and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt, or at the end of the table where the master sat; this gave rise to the saying "To sit above the salt."

[illegible] Russia bread and [illegible]

Salt is found as sea-water, in salt lakes and springs and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock salt, because it is solid like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks.

Kate Carson.

14 Mary's School

Class 2nd Reader

Sixth Grade.

1

Definition — Knowledge systematized and explained.

2

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all which are alike shall in the same class and thus easily remind us of each other.

3

The least number of classes into which all facts are conveniently divided is three: facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called "Kingdoms."

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — is not alive, but grows
Vegetable — grows, but eats in the water and air
Animal — grows, eats, and feels

5

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals have no life. Vegetables have life, but cannot themselves move from place to place. Animals have life, and can feel and move from place to place. An animal is a living creature that has the sense of touch, has a mouth, and has the power of locomotion.

6

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals, because it is needed for health, and animals can live without it. Salt is scarce in some countries. Mungo Park, the traveller, says that in the middle parts of Africa it is a saying that to eat with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

7

In old times in England when the custom was noble and rich people had their guests to take their meals in the great hall with them, at a large salt-cellar set in the middle of the table, and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honour to be seated above the salt, or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying, "To sit above the salt."

8

Salt is said to be found in Nubia Mud and salt are offered to guests, and to eat with an Arab is to make him a friend.

9

Salt is found in sea-water, in salt-lakes and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock-salt, because it is solid like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks.

Mary Ryan.

St. Mary's School.

Queenstown.

Science.

First Grade.

I

Definition — Knowledge of facts and of their classification.

II

When we have a great many facts to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all the facts which resemble each other shall be in the same class, and thus easily remind us of each other.

III

The least number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided are three: facts about matter, facts about vegetables and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

IV

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water, and air. / Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc. / Animal — men, beasts, reptiles, fowls, insects.

V

To [illegible] Motion: Matter has no life. Vegetables have life but not power to move from place to place. Animals have life and power to move from place to place.

VI

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals, because it is needed for [illegible] health; men and animals could not live without it. Salt is dear in some countries. Mungo Park, the traveller, says that in the most [illegible] parts of Africa, it is so scarce, that to say a man eats salt with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

VII

In old times in England, when it was the custom to put salt [illegible] for the guests to sit at their meals, the great salt was put in the middle of the table, and those who sat above the salt were seated above those who sat below it. It was [illegible] to be seated above the salt or at the end of the table, where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying, "To sit above the salt."

VIII

Salt is used to [illegible] in Russia bread and salt are offered to guests, and to eat with an Arab is to make him a friend.

IX

Salt is found in sea water, in salt lakes and springs, and in mines. That dug from mines is called rock salt, because it is solid like rock, and may be cut out in great blocks.

Hanna J Burch

St Mary's School

Lawrence, June 1. 1871

Science.

Fifth Grade.

1

Definition — *Knowledge systematized and explained.*

2

When we have a great many common things it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all which are alike shall be in the same class and thus easily remind us of each other.

3

The least number of classes into which all facts can conveniently be divided is three; facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms	Mineral	Rocks, soils, earth, water, and air
	Vegetable	Shrubs, plants, trees, &c.
	Animal	Man, beasts, reptiles, fowls, insects

5

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals have no life. Vegetables have life but no will power or feeling. Animals have life, feeling and can will and move from place to place.

6

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals because it is needed for our health; men and animals would suffer without it. Salt is scarce in some countrys. Mungo Park the traveller, says that in the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce in some countrys that to say a man eats salt with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

7

[illegible] when it was the custom in noble & rich families for the servants to take their meals in the great hall with their masters, a large salt cellar was put in the middle of the table, and the servants and poor people were seated [illegible] it was therefore thought a mark of favour to be asked to sit above the salt, or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying "To sit above the salt"

Mary Stanley

Science.

1

Definitions. Knowledge systematized and explained.

2

Plan we have agreed upon, common things to study it is best to gather them into groups or classes, & that which [illegible] the other.

3

[illegible]

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, minerals, earth and water
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, &c.
Animal — man, beasts, fowl, and reptiles }

5

Shall first consider the three kingdoms. [illegible] have no life. Vegetables have life, but can neither put themselves from place to place. Animals have [illegible] place to place.

Science.

Ninth Grade.

1

Definition — Knowledge systematized and arranged

2

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to gather them into groups or classes, so that all which are alike shall be in the same class and thus easily remind us of each other.

3

The last number of classes into which all facts are commonly divided is three; facts about rocks, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, and water
Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees, etc.
Animal — men, beasts, reptiles, fowl, etc.

5

The difference between the three kingdoms is: Minerals have life but can neither feel nor move from place. Vegetables have life and can feel but can not move from place. Animals have life, can feel and can

and more from place to place.

6

Salt is one of the most useful of all minerals because it is needed for our health. men and animals would die without it. Salt is scarce in some countries Mungo Park the traveller says that in the middle parts of Africa it is so scarce that to say a man eats salt with his food is the same as saying he is a rich man.

7

In old times in England when the custom was for rich families to dine to take their meals in great halls the master sat at a large salt cellar was put in the middle of the table, and the servants and poor guests were seated below this. It was therefore thought a mark of honor to be seated above the salt or at the end of the table where the master sat. This gave rise to the saying "To sit above the salt."

8

Salt is used to show friendship. In Russia bread and salt are offered to guests, and to eat salt with an Arab is to make him a friend.

Mary F. Cummings.

St Mary's School.

Lawrence, June 12 1891.

Science.

First Grade.

1

Definition — Knowledge systematized and classified.

2.

When we have a great many common things to study, it is best to gather them into groups and classes, so that all [illegible]

3.

The first number into which all facts are commonly divided is three; facts about minerals, facts about vegetables, and facts about animals. These are called Kingdoms.

4

Kingdoms { Mineral — rocks, metals, earths, water and air. / Vegetable — shrubs, plants, trees &c. / Animal — man, beasts, reptiles, fowl, insects &c.

5.

[illegible] the three kingdoms: 2. Minerals have motion. Vegetables have life, but can neither feel nor move from place to place. Animals have life and can [illegible]

6.

7

8.

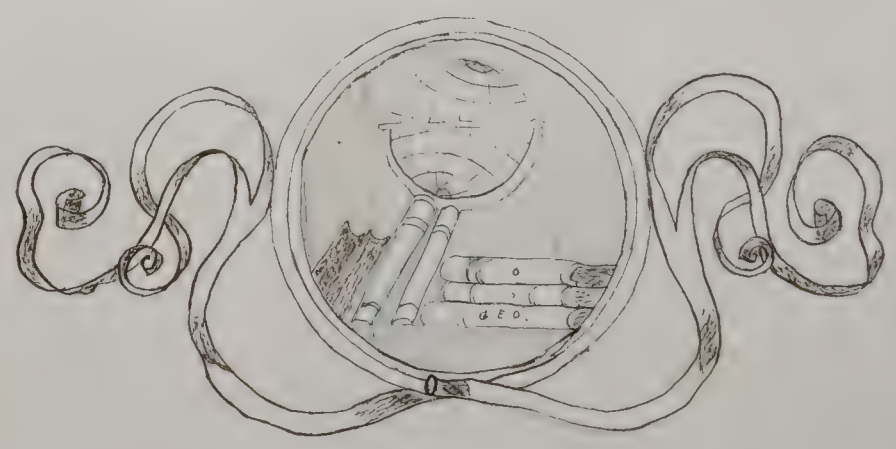
9.

Carrie A. Carpenter

Lawrence Jan 12 1896.

June 1890

Geography.



Ninth Grade

Geography.

I

[illegible]	[illegible]
Sahara	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Africa	Soudan, Ethiopia

Ninth Grade.

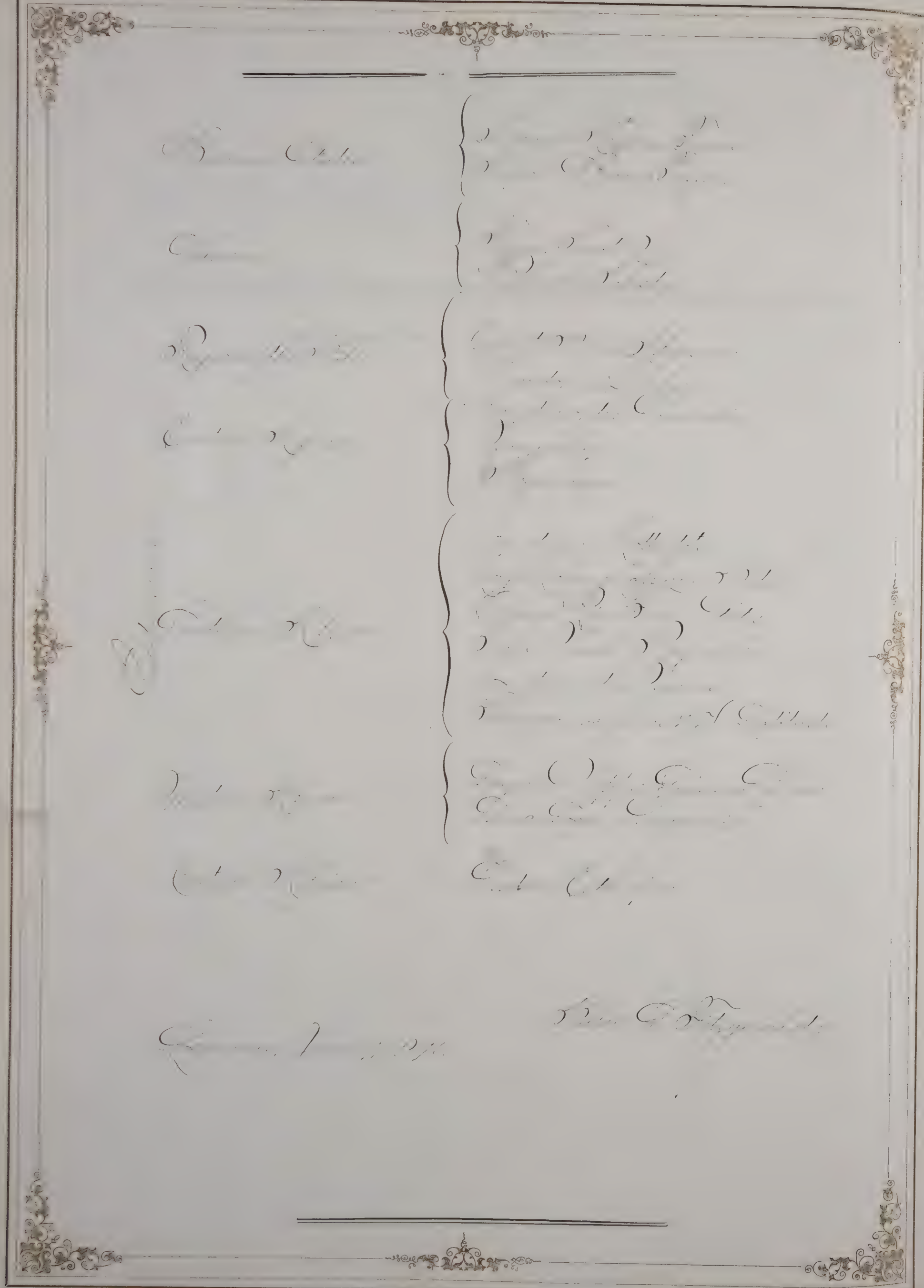
Geography.

I

Sixth Grade.

Geography.

199.348.854



Ninth Grade

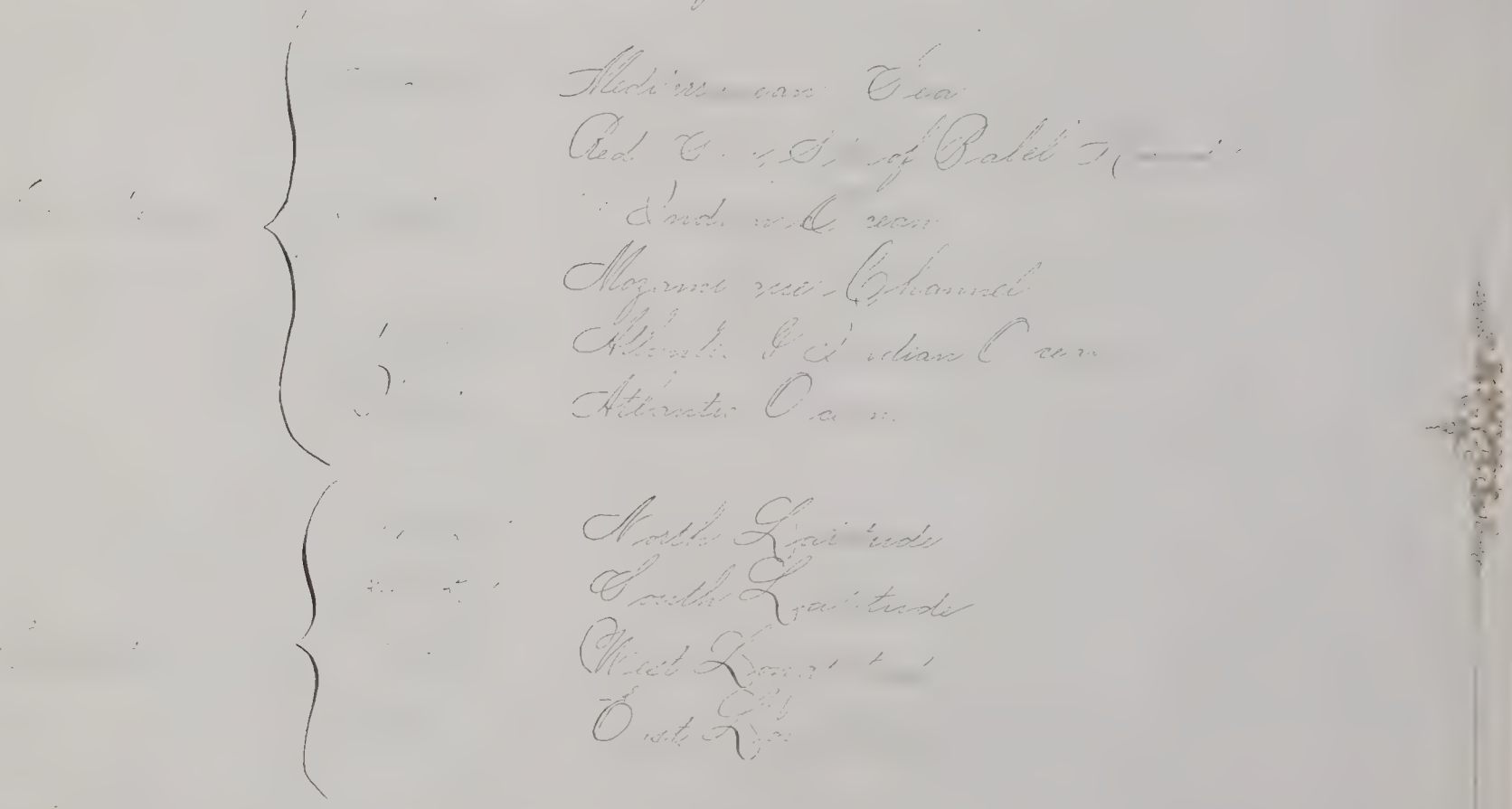
Geography.

I

Geography

Ninth Grade.

1

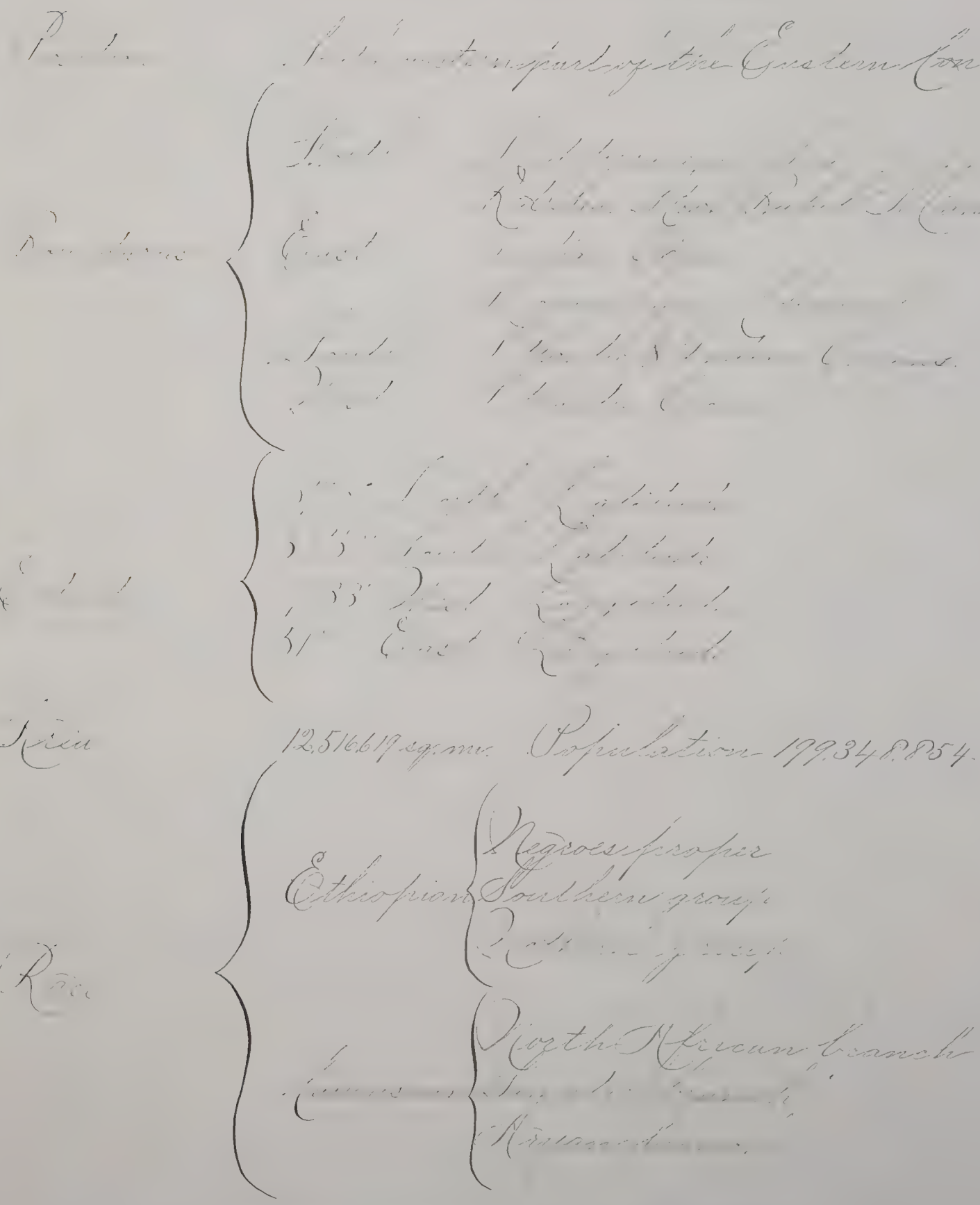


Ninth Grade Geography

Ninth Grade

Geography.

I



Geography

Ninth Grade.

Ninth Grade

Geography.

of the Somaulis.
bar, Mozambique.
as far as 9° North Latitud.
Upper Guinea, Liberia.
Leone, Gambia.
Soudan, Ethiopia.

Lawrence, May 29, 1890.

Nonie M. Abern

Ninth Grade.

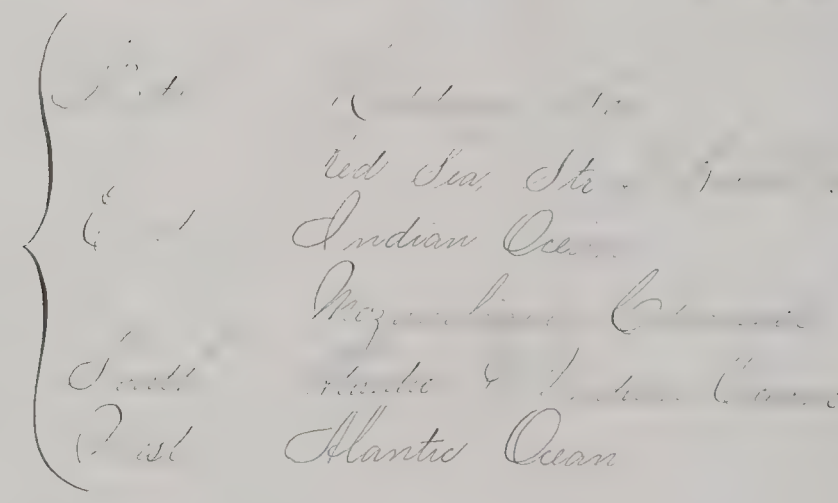
Geography.

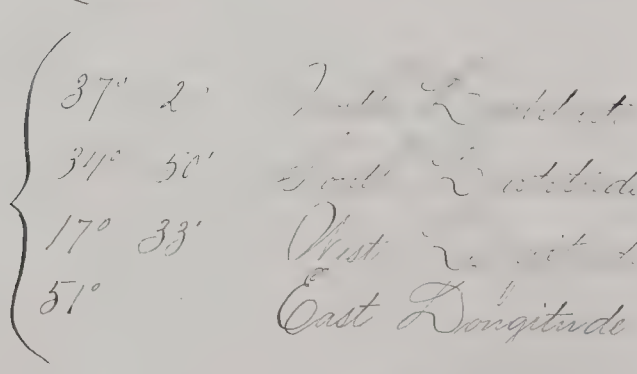
I

Ninth Grade

Geography.

1





Geography.

Ninth Grade.

Geography

Ninth Grade.

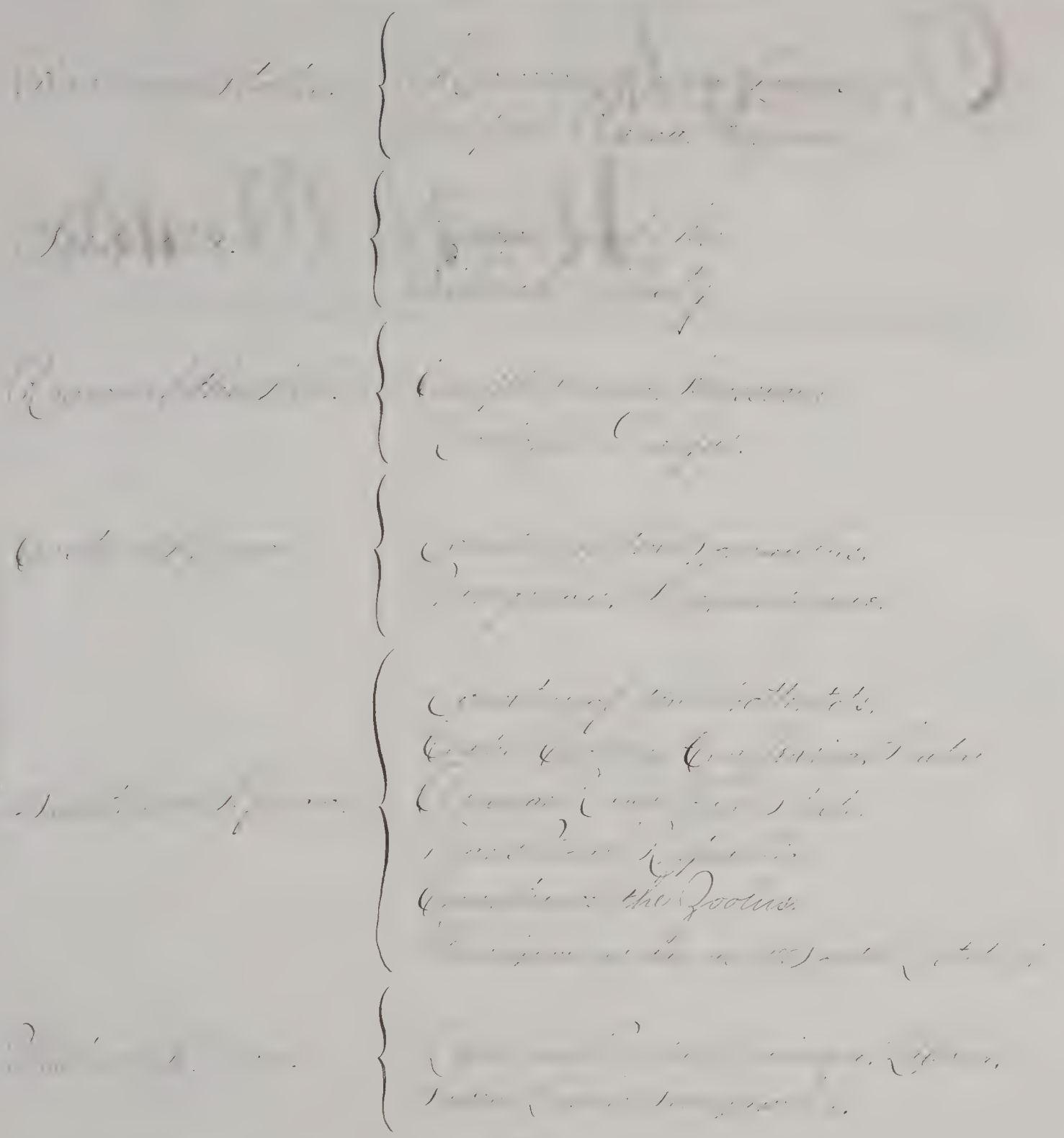
1

Western Africa

Sadie A Knight

Geography
Ninth Grade.

1.



Ninth Grade Geography.

Ninth Grade. Geography.

I

Position

Size and shape

Surface

Climate

Ethiopian
- Negroes proper
- South African group
- Negro group

Caucasian
- North African branch
- Semitic branch
- Japhetic branch

Geography.

Ninth Grade.

	Egypt, Algeria, Tunis. Tripoli, Barca, Fezzan.
	Fezzan, Ghadames Bornou, Timbuctoo
Egyptian Soudan	Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Kordofan, Darfur
[illegible]	[illegible] Sennaar, Abyssinia
Southern Africa	[illegible] Caffraria, [illegible] Natal, Orange R. [illegible] Trans Vaal Republic Country of the Zoolus The Region as far as 9 degrees S. Lat.
Western Africa	Lower & Upper Guinea, Liberia Sierra Leone, Senegambia
Central Africa	Soudan, Ethiopia

[illegible]

Geography
Ninth Grade.

Position — South — Length of the Entire Continent

Form — Outline — Peninsulas — Islands — Capes — Isthmus — Gulfs — Bays — Straits

Coast Line

37° 21' North Latitude.
34° 30' South Latitude.
17° 33' West Longitude.
51° East Longitude.

Area — 12516,617 sq mi — Population 177,548,854

Races

Ethiopian
- Negro type.
- Southern group.
- Northern group.

Caucasian
- North African branch.
- Semitic branch.
- Aryan branch.

Western Africa

Lower & Upper Guinea. Liberia.
Sierra Leone, Senegambia.

Western Africa

Soudan. Ethiopia.

Sixth Grade Geography.

Position

Boundaries

Mediterranean Sea

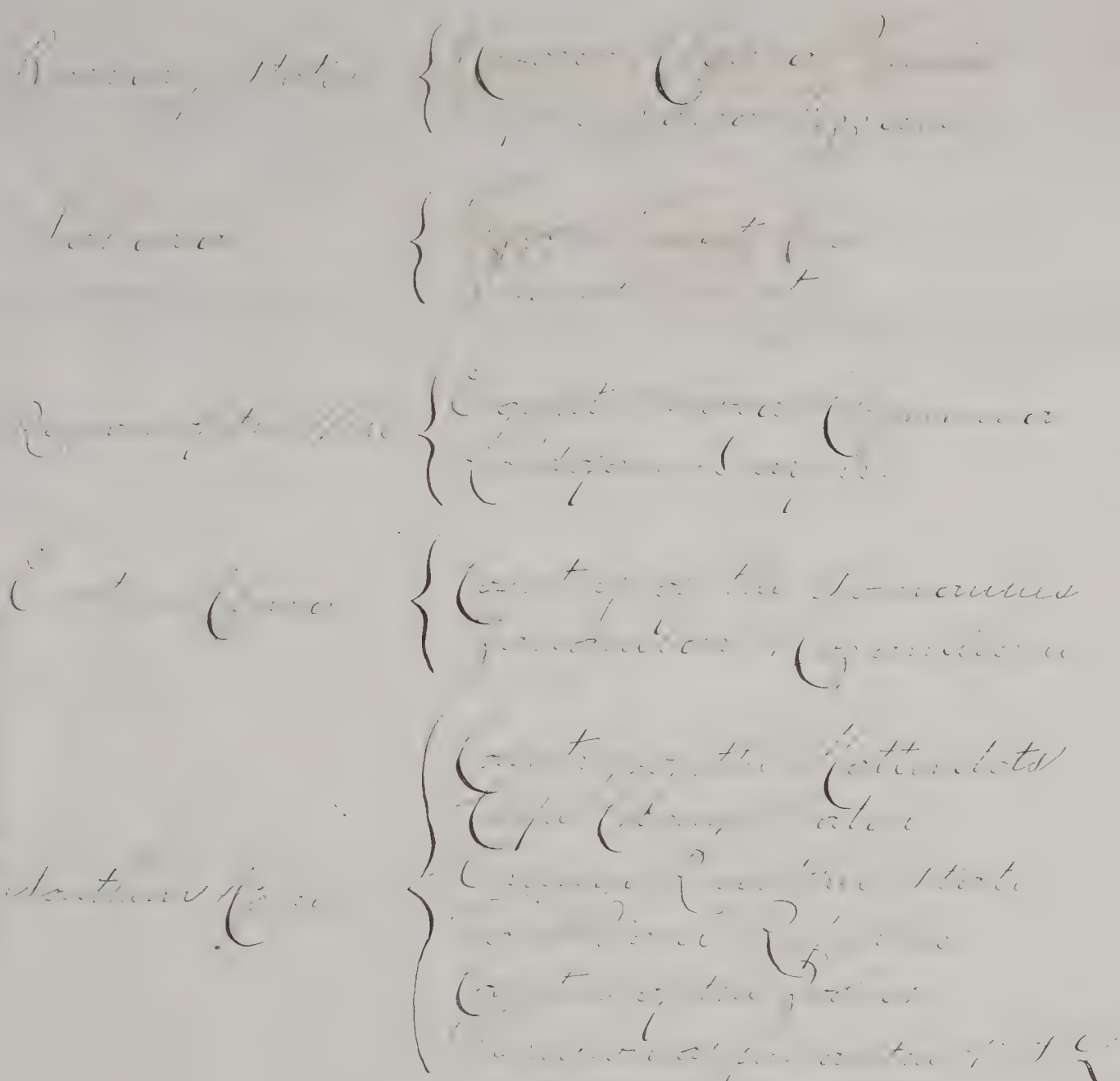
Red Sea

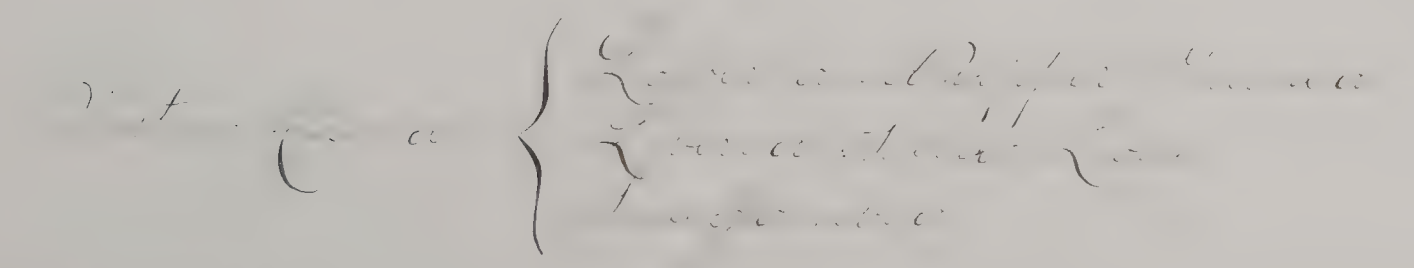
Coast

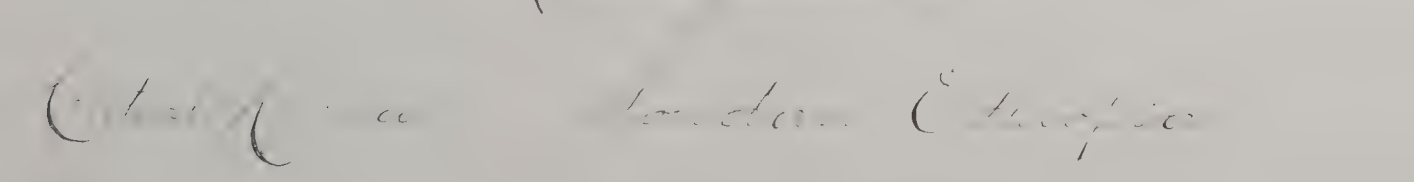
Extent

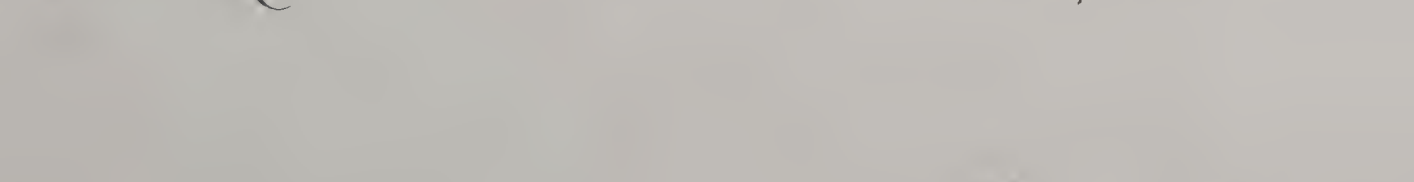
Area

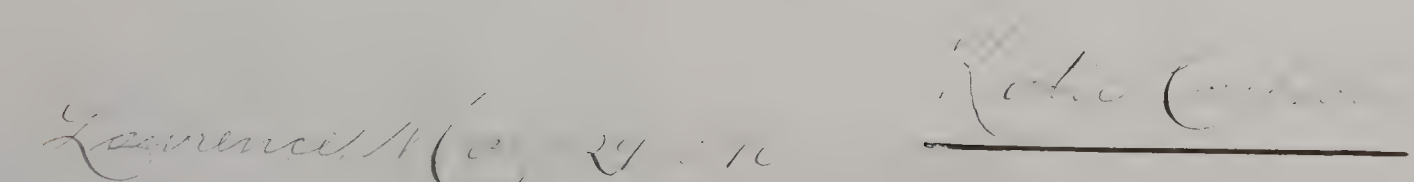
Ethiopian

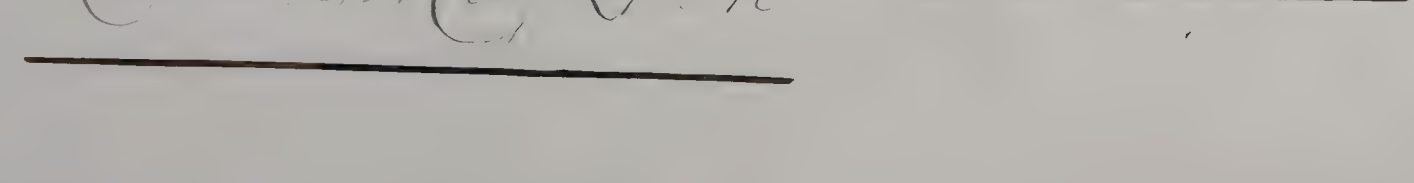












Ninth Grade

Geography.

Lower & Upper Guinea, Lower
Sierra Leone. Senegambia

Central Africa Soudan. Ethiopia

Table of Contents

1

Geography.

Ninth Grade.

Position

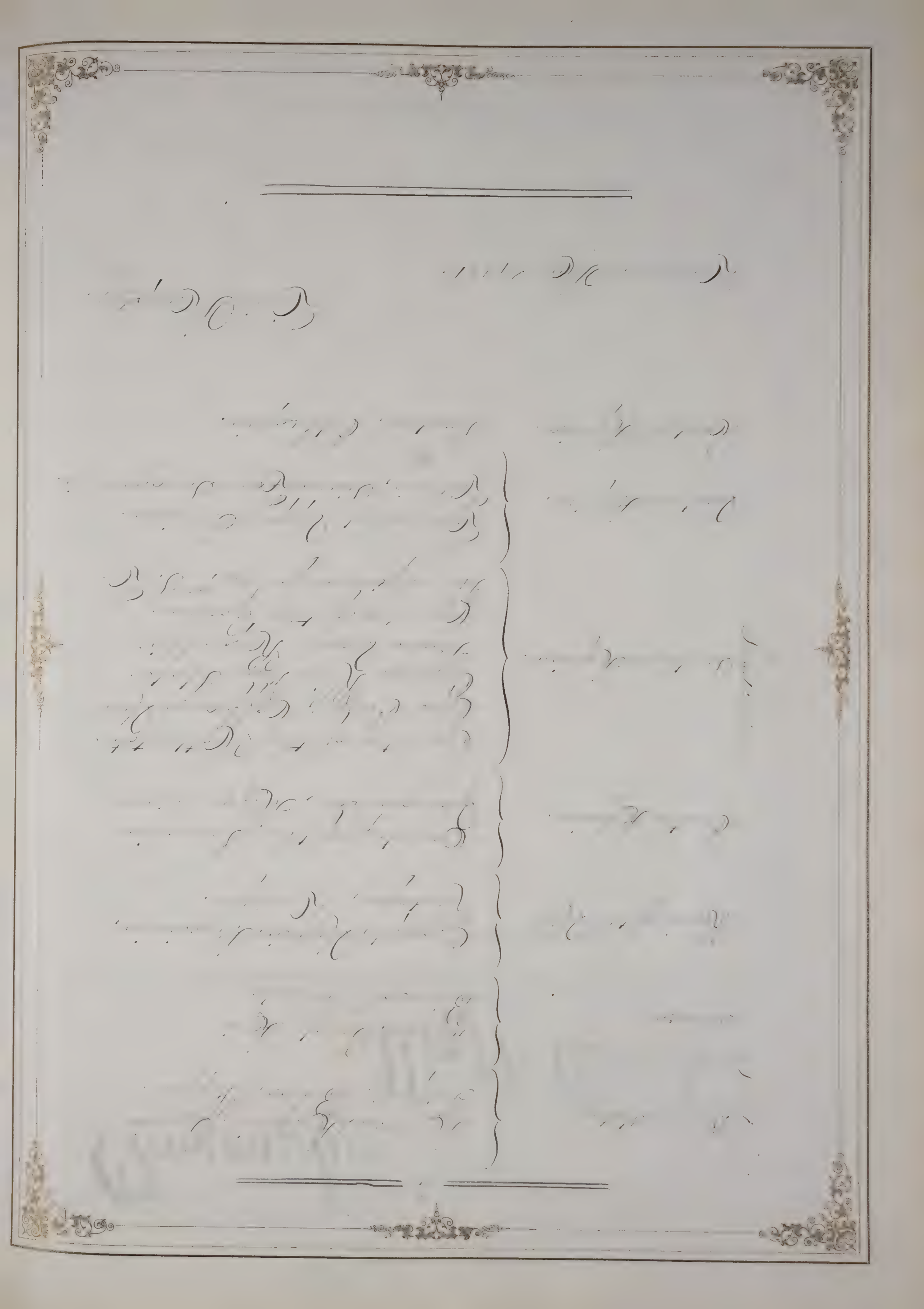
Boundaries

Extent.

- 37° 20' North Latitude.
- 34° 50' South Latitude.
- 17° 33' West Longitude.
- 51° East Longitude.

Area.

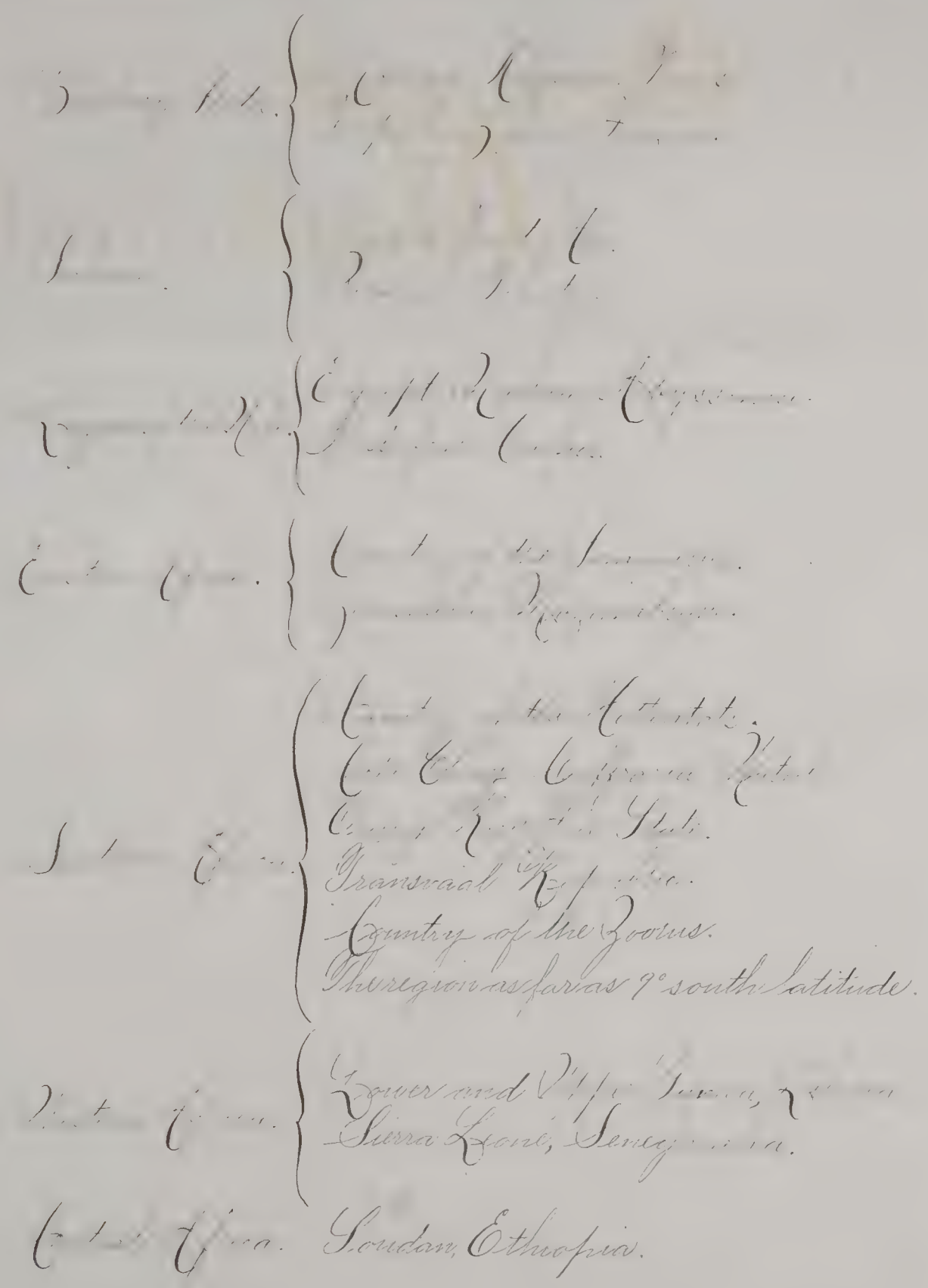
Race.



Biographie.

Ritter Otto.

1



Lawrence, May 29, 1896.

Geography.
Grade Ninth.

I

Pict... Form... ...ct... ...th Cent... Cent...

Bound... { North ... East { ... ... South ... West ...

Cities { 51 2... Cit... Cabinet. 54 3... Capit... Cabinet. 1... Nat... Capitol. 51 Cent... Capitol.

Area ... 3,617,99... sq. ... Pop... 199,341,854.

Rivers { Ellipse { Rogers ... Southern ... Western ... Cross { Red ... Little ... Upper ...

[illegible]	[illegible]
Sahara	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Africa	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Africa	[illegible]
Central Africa	Soudan, Ethiopia.

Maria J. Barrett.

Lawrence May 29. 1790.

Geography.

Ninth Grade.

I

Position

Boundaries

Area

Square Miles

Population 199348854

Area

Lawrence, May 29, 1890.

Ninth Grade Geography.

/

Position: Mainland of the Eastern Continent.

Boundaries:
- North: Caltharian Sea
- East: Red Sea, South Pacific Ocean; Indian Ocean; Australian Ocean
- South: Atlantic & Indian Oceans.
- West: Atlantic Ocean

Extent:
- 37° 20′ North Latitude
- 34° 50′ South Latitude
- 17° 33′ West Longitude
- 51° East Longitude

Area: 12,516,619 sq. mi. Population 199,346,554

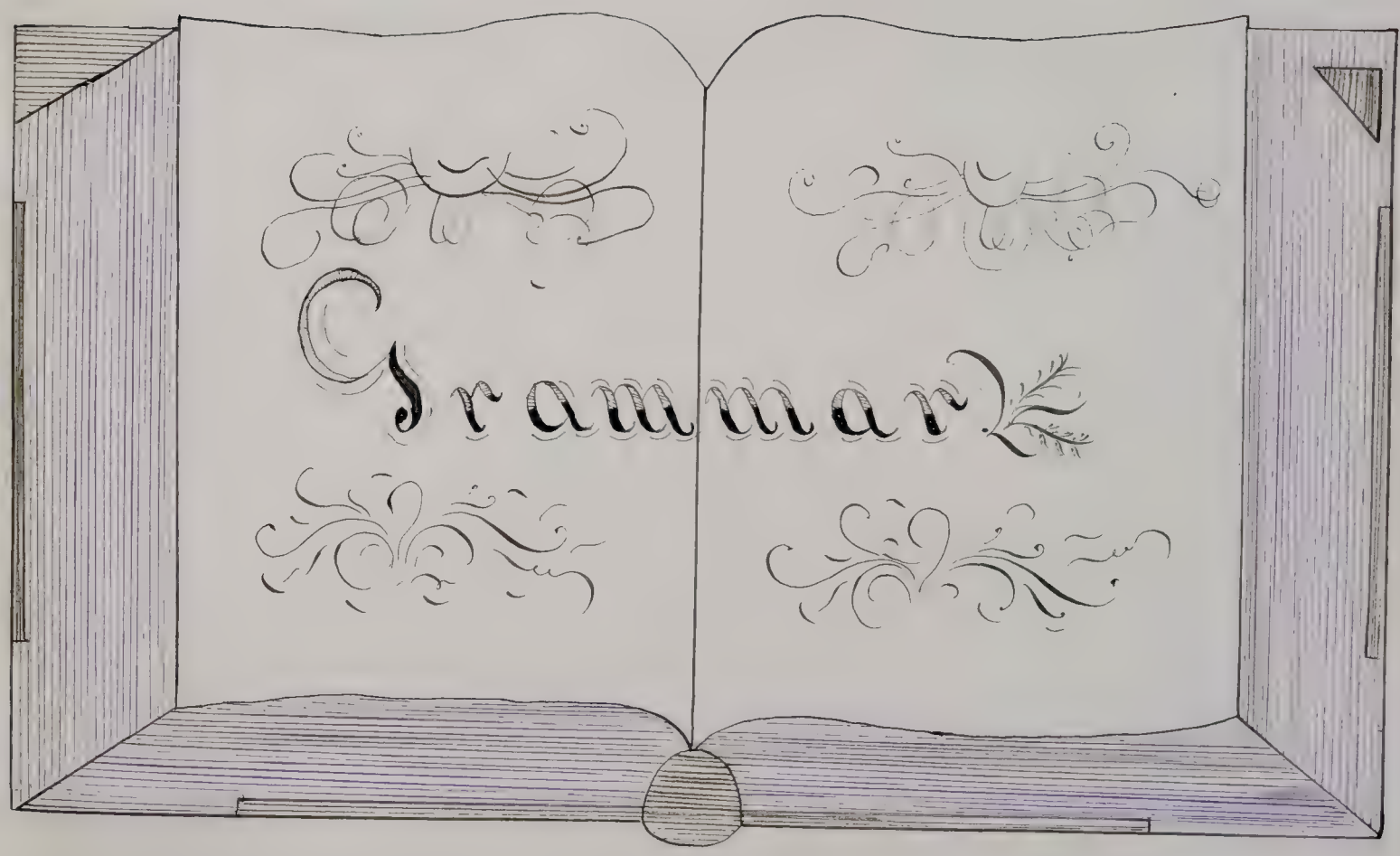
Races:
- Ethiopian
  - Negroes proper
  - Southern group
  - Northern group
- Caucasian
  - North African branch
  - Semitic branch
  - Aryan branch

Barbary States	[illegible]
Sahara	Fezzan, [illegible] Bilmah, Tibesty
Region of the Nile	Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia. Kordofan, Darfour
Eastern Africa	Country of the Somaulies Zanguebar, Mozambique
Intertropical Southern Africa	Country of the Hottentots Cape Colony, Caffraria, Natal Orange River free State Transvaal Republic Country of the Zoolus The region as far as ninth° S. Lat.
Western Africa	Lower and Upper Guinea Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senagambia
Central Africa	Soudan, Ethiopia

Lawrence May 29. 1890.

Maggie Barry

Geography. Ninth Grade.


Gramar

Parts of Sentence.

I

- Nouns or Pronouns.
  - Phrase.
  - Clause.
- Verb
  - Finite
  - Infinitive
- Complement
  - Object
    - Noun or Pronoun.
    - Phrase.
    - Clause.
  - Attribute
    - Noun or Pronoun.
    - Phrase.
    - Clause.
- Modifiers
  - Adjectives.
  - Phrase.
  - Participles.
  - Nouns.
  - Pronouns.
  - Phrase.
  - Clause.
- Connectives
  - Conjunctions.
  - Phrase.
  - Adverbs.
- Independent Parts
  - Clause
    - Meaning.
      - Declarative.
      - Imperative.
      - Exclamatory.
    - Form.
      - Simple. Complex. Compound.

II

winds which prevail in the neighborhood of Newfound

Gulf Stream

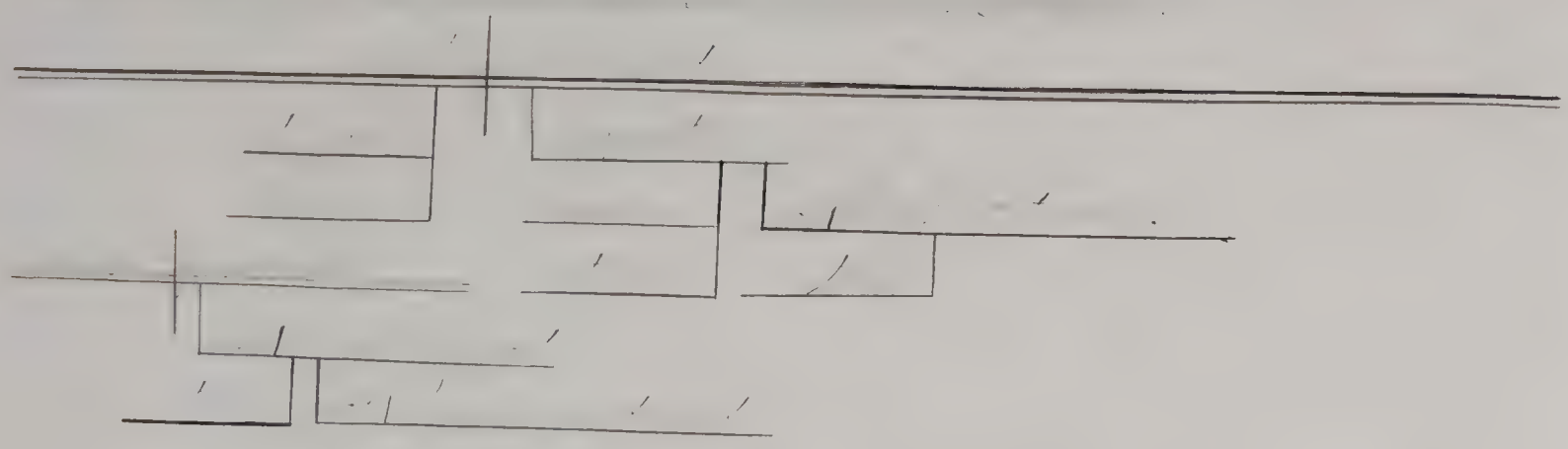
the

III

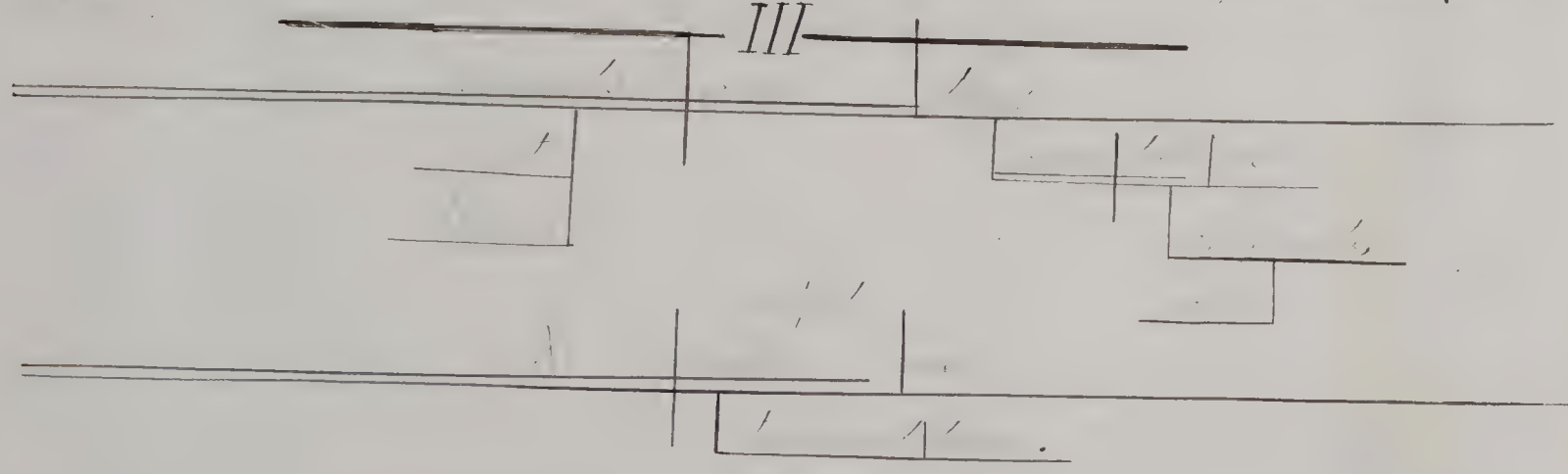
Sentence. Ninth Grade.

I

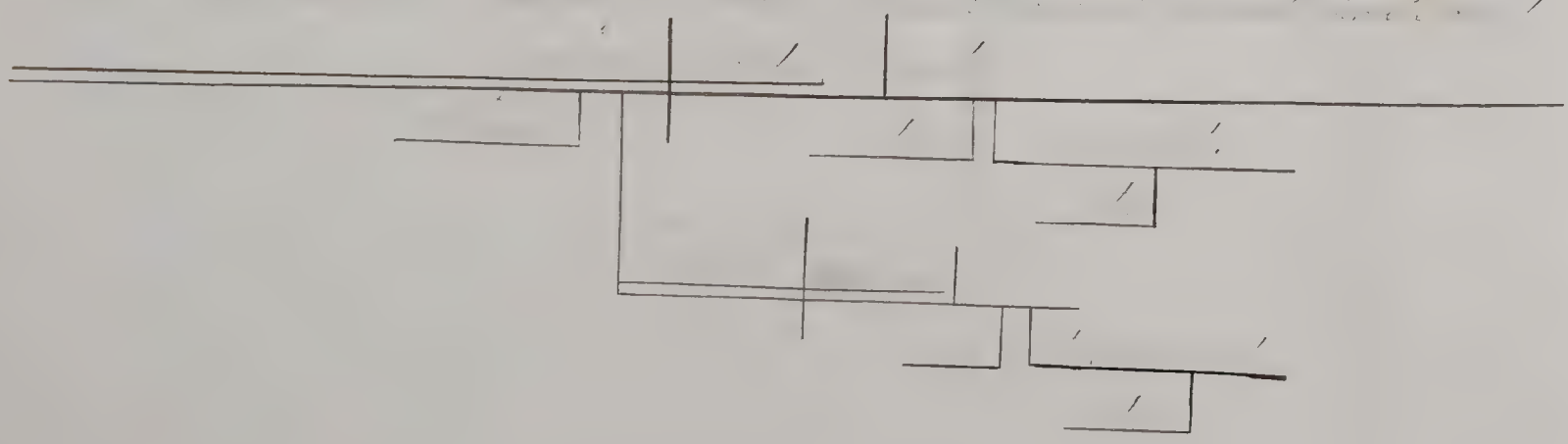
II



III



IV



Ninth Grade Sentences.

III

II

Ninth — Grammar — Grade.

I

II

III

X

II

Sentence. Ninth Grade.

Subject
- Nouns or Pronouns
- Phrase
- Clause

Predicate
- Verb

Complement
- Object
  - Noun or Pronoun
  - Phrase, Clause
- Attribute
  - Adjective
  - Noun or Pronoun
  - Phrase, Clause

Parts
- Modifiers
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
  - Participle
  - Infinitive
  - Prepositional
  - Absolute
  - Appositive
- Connectives
  - Coördinate
  - Subordinate
  - Relative
- Independent Parts
  - Clause
    - Principal
    - Subordinate
    - Coördinate
    - Independent
  - Phrase

II

[illegible] prevail in the neighborhood of [illegible] are caused by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

mists are caused

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Gulf Stream

which prevail

in neighborhood

the of [illegible]

III

[illegible]

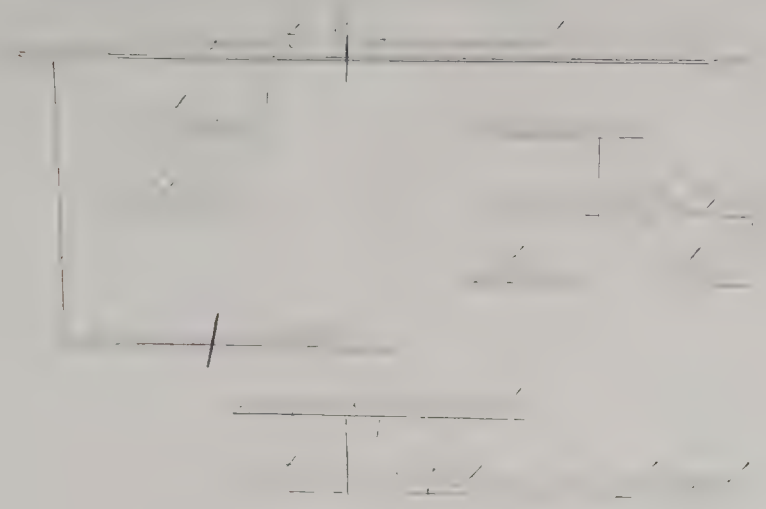
IV

[illegible]

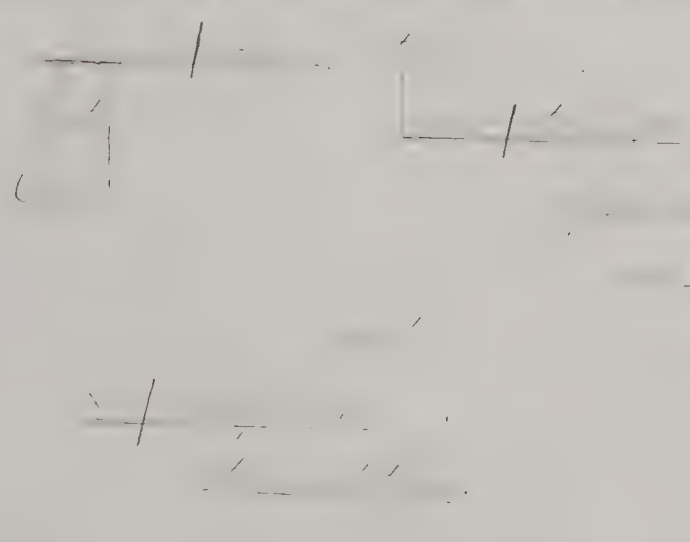
Ninth Grade. Sentence.

1

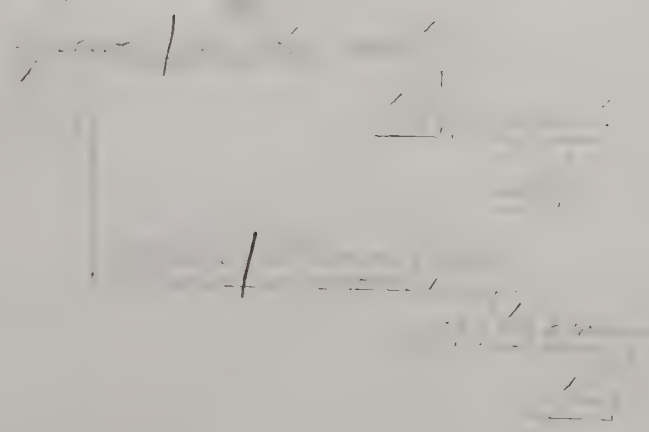
II.



III.



IV.

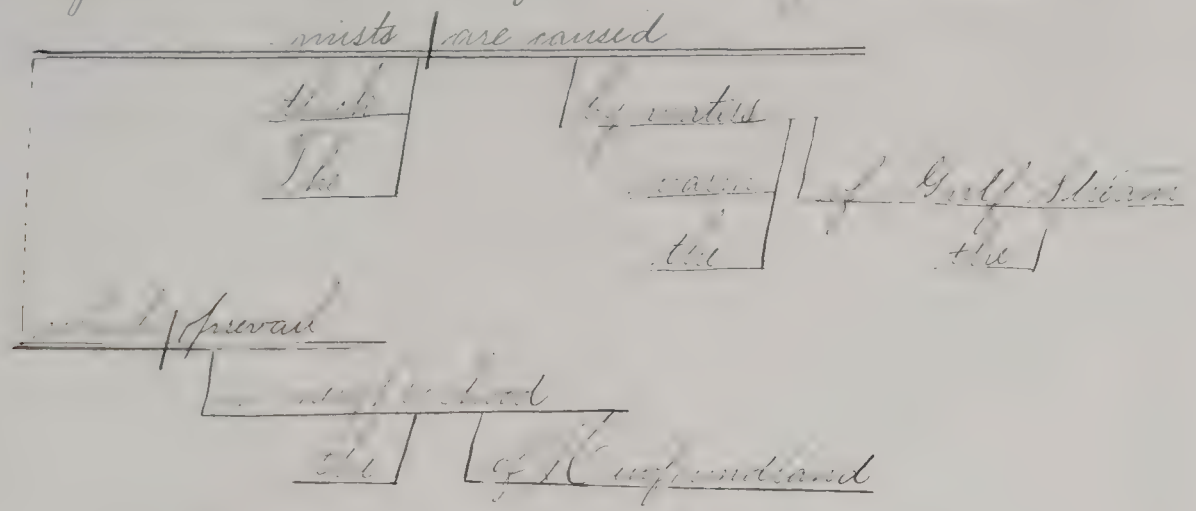


Ninth Grade. Sentence.

- Parts
  - Principal parts
    - Subject
      - Noun or Pronoun.
      - Phrase.
      - Clause.
    - Predicate
      - Verb
    - Complements
      - Object
        - Noun or Pronoun.
        - Phrase.
        - Clause.
      - Attribute
        - Adjective
        - Noun or Pronoun
        - Phrase; Clause.
  - Modifiers.
    - Adjectives.
    - Adverbs.
    - Participles.
    - Nouns.
    - Pronouns
    - Phrases.
    - Clauses
  - Connectives
    - Conjunctions.
    - Pronouns
    - Adverbs.
  - Independent Parts
    - Classes
      - Simple.
        - Interjection. Exclamatory.
      - Phrase.
      - Clause. Compound

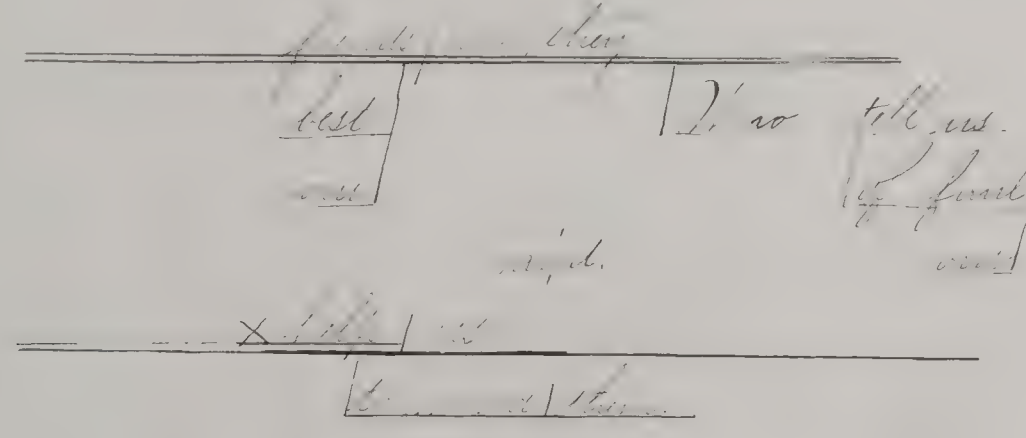
II

The thick mists which prevail in the neighborhood of Portland are caused by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.



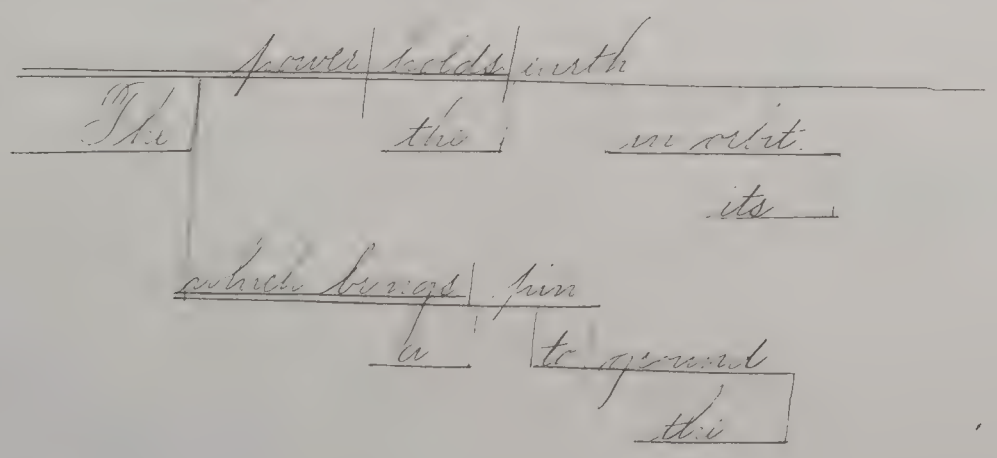
III

Our best friends are they who tells us of our faults and help us to mend them



IV

The power which brings a fire to the ground holds the earth in its orbit



Sixth Grade.

Katie J. Condon

Sentence. Ninth Grade.

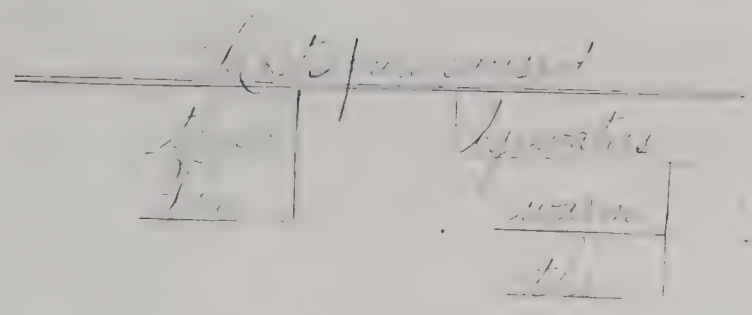
I.

II

III

Section Ninth'Grade.

2



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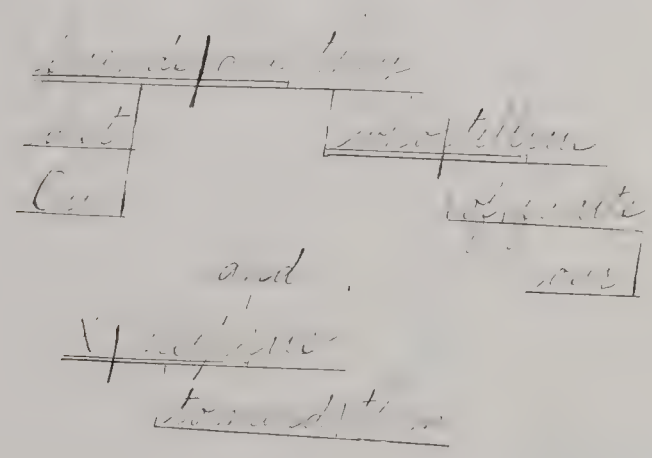

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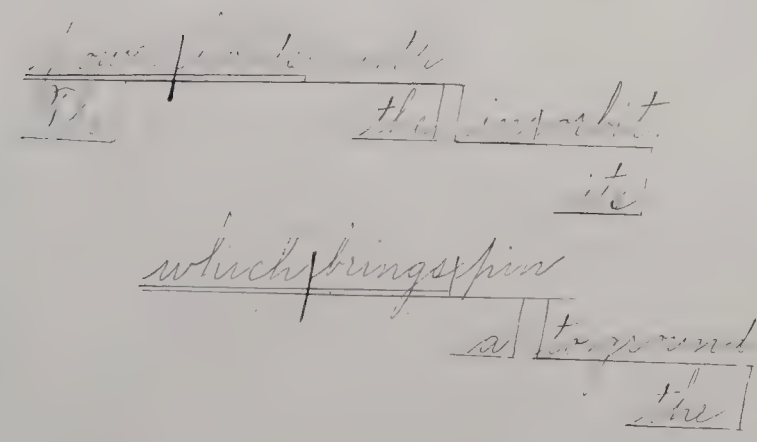
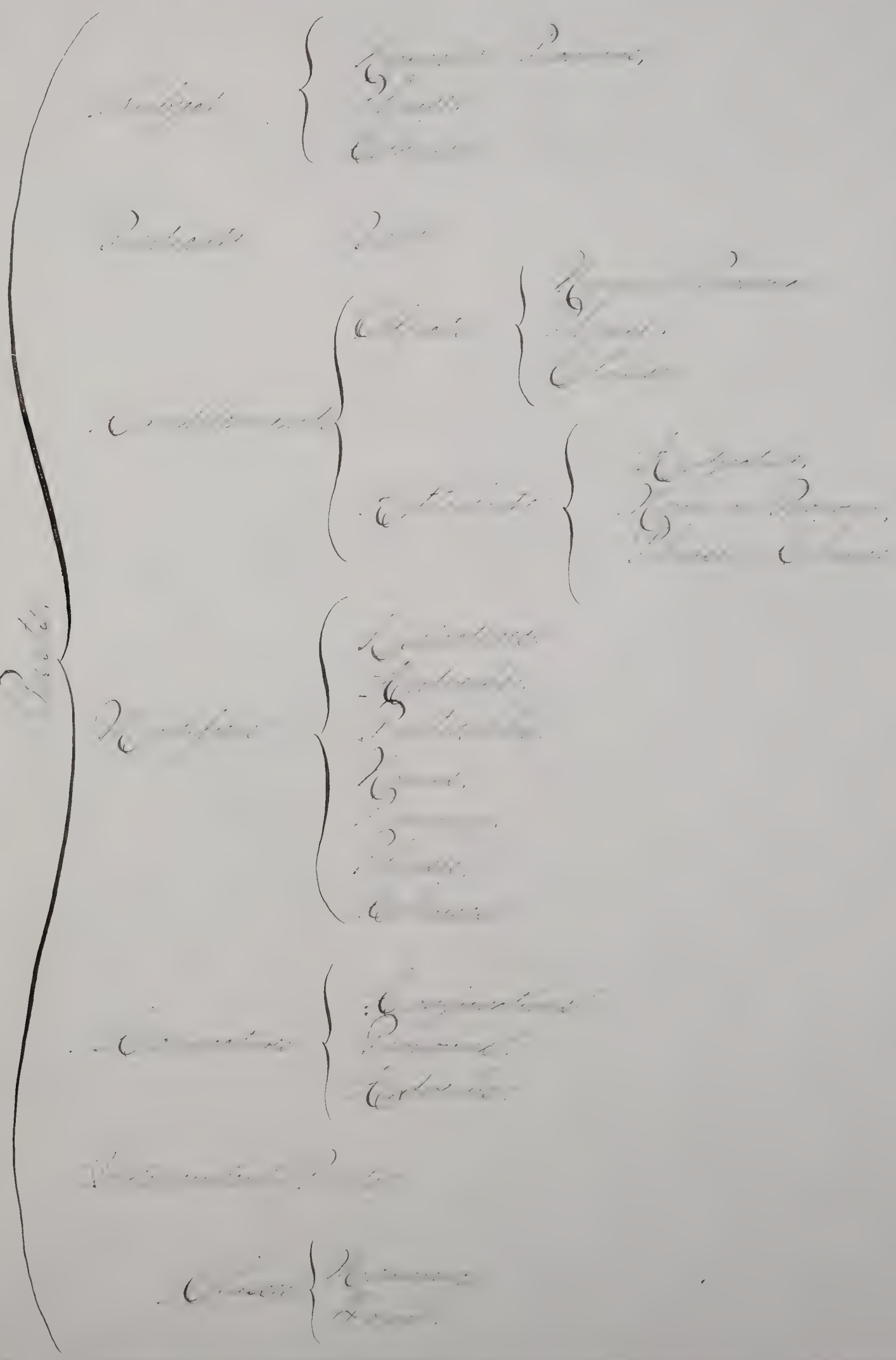
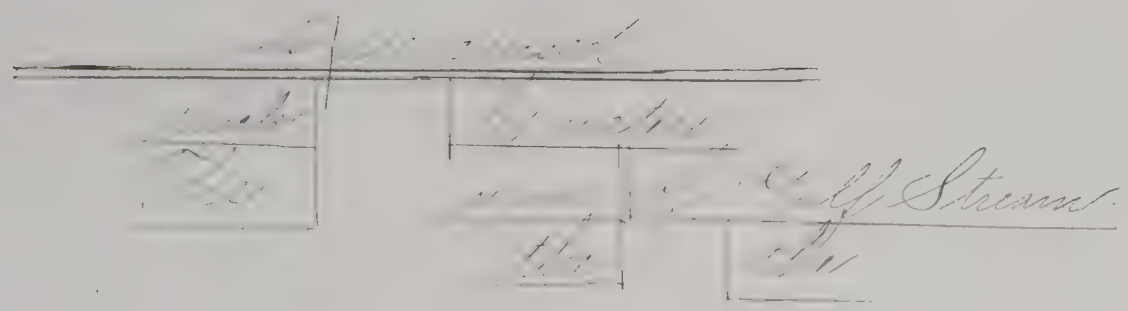
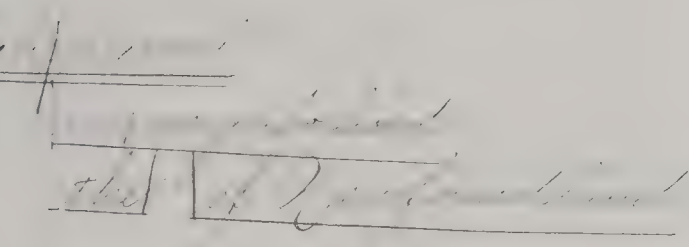
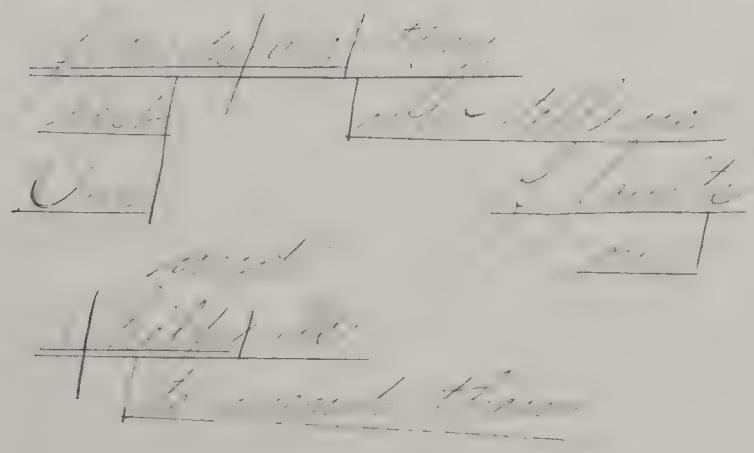


Sentence. Ninth Grade.









Scheme. No. II.

- [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
- Predicate
  - Verb
    - [illegible]
      - [illegible]
      - [illegible]
      - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
      - [illegible]
      - [illegible]
      - [illegible]
  - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - [illegible]
    - Pronouns.
    - Phrases.
    - Clauses.
- Connectives
  - Conjunctions.
  - Pronouns.
  - Adverbs.
- Independent Parts
  - Class
    - Meaning.
      - Declarative.
      - Imperative. Exclam[illegible]
      - Interrogative.
    - Form.
      - Simp[illegible]. Comp[illegible].

II

The thick mists that prevail in the neighborhood of Newf
are caused by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream

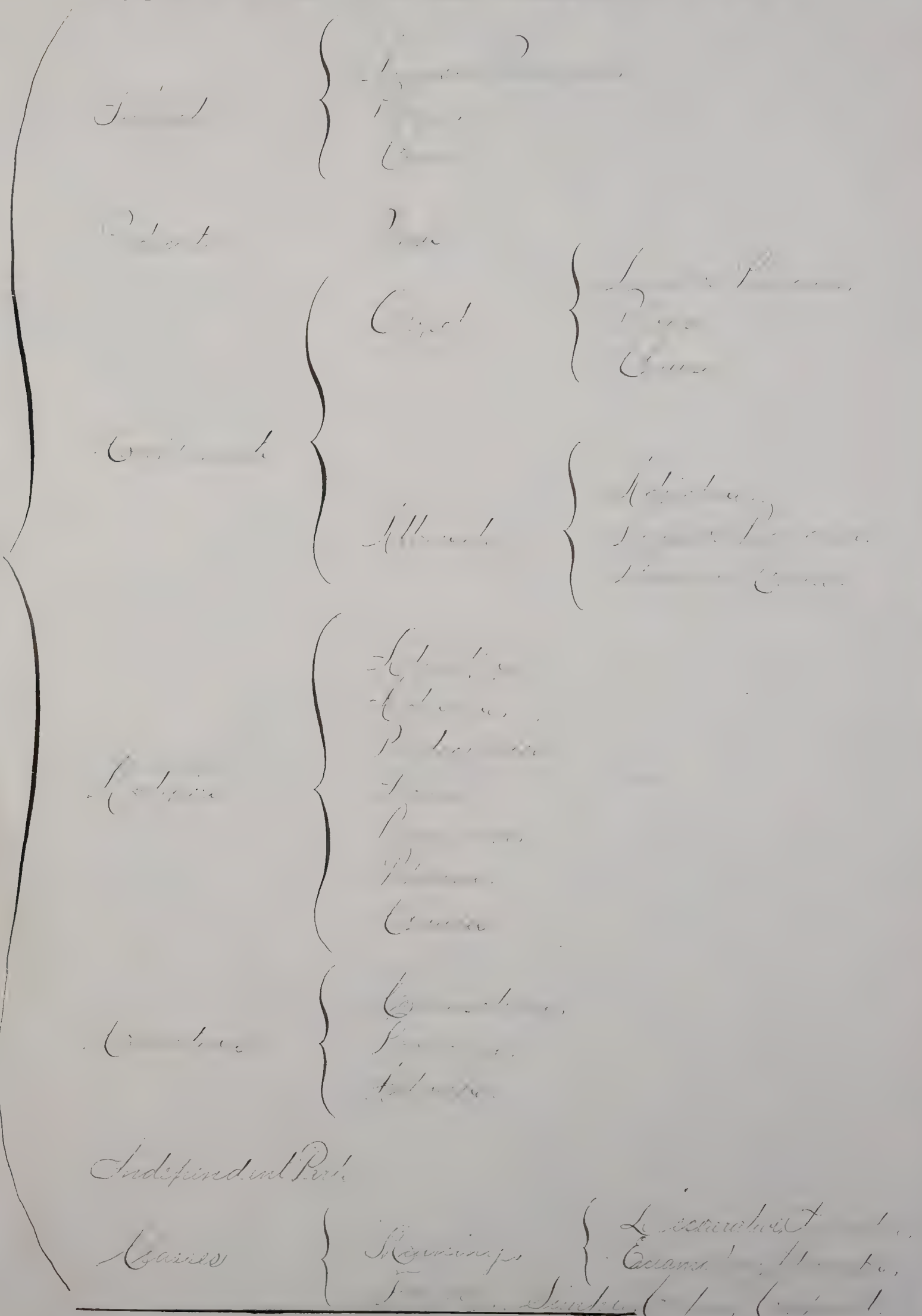
III

Can it be by the melting of
[illegible]

II

The power which brings a fine to the ground holds the
[illegible]

Sentence. Ninth Grade.

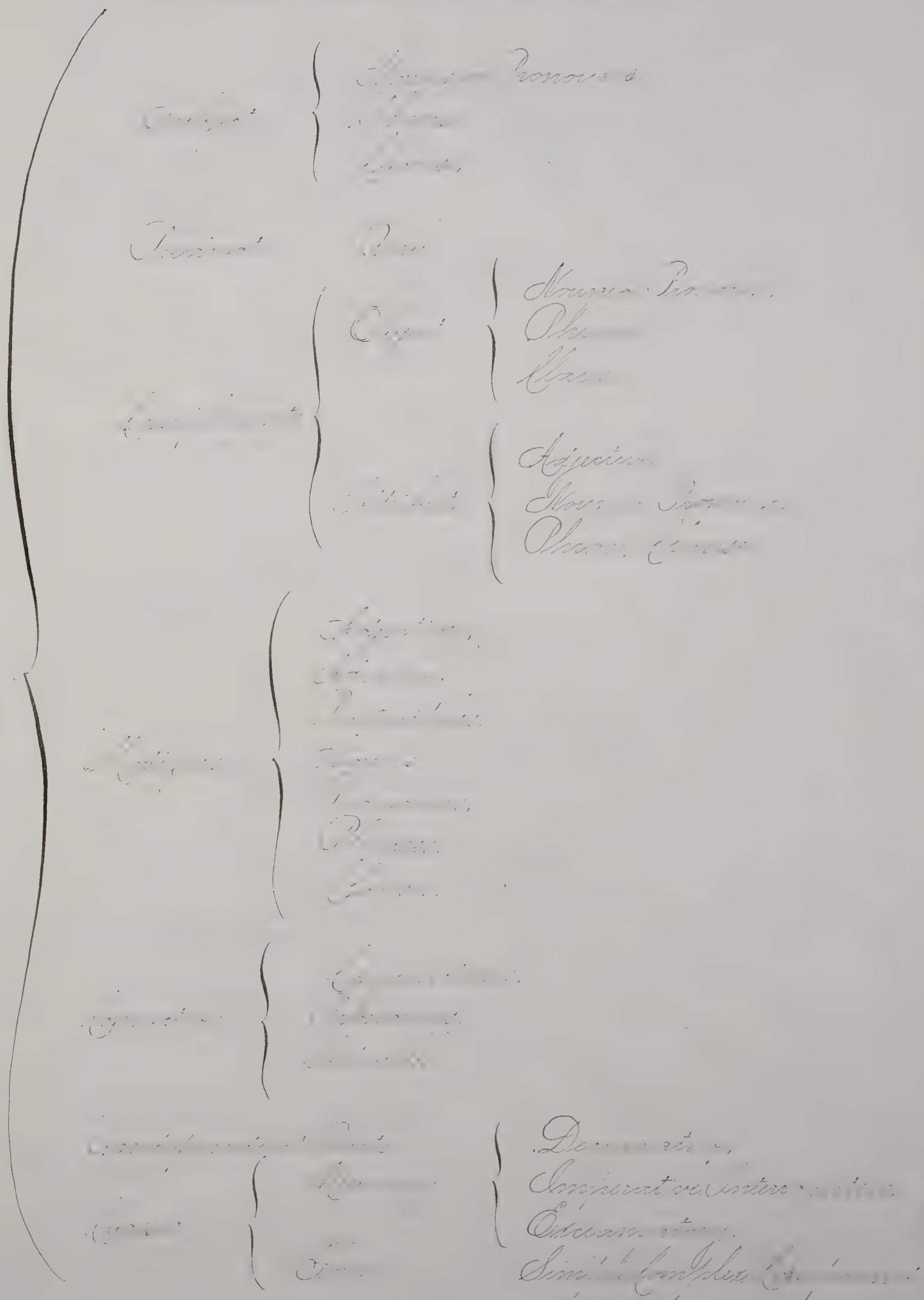


2

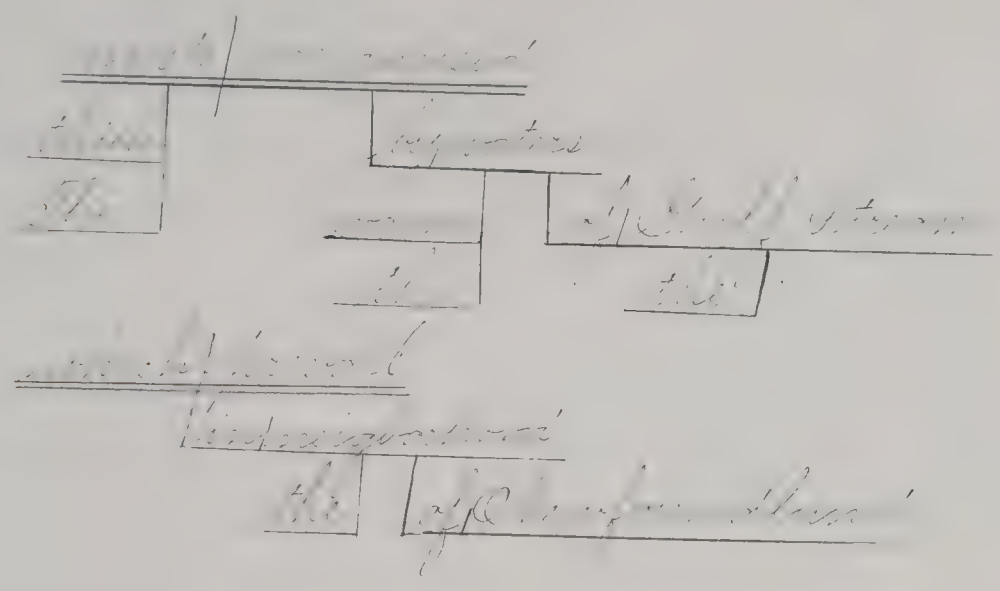
3

4

Sentence. Ninth Grade.

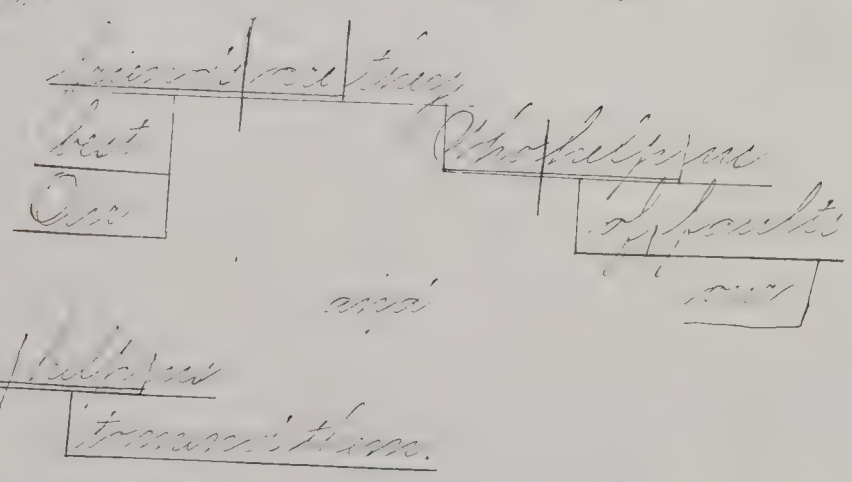


The thick [illegible] which prevail in the neighborhood of [illegible] and are caused by the warm waters of the [illegible]



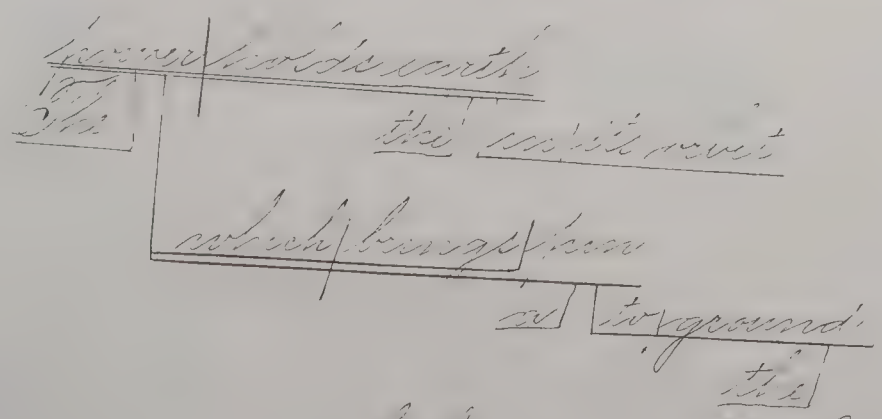
3

Corals [illegible] and [illegible] and Helens [illegible]



4

The known rocks range at and to the ground below the white limestone.



Right Hon.

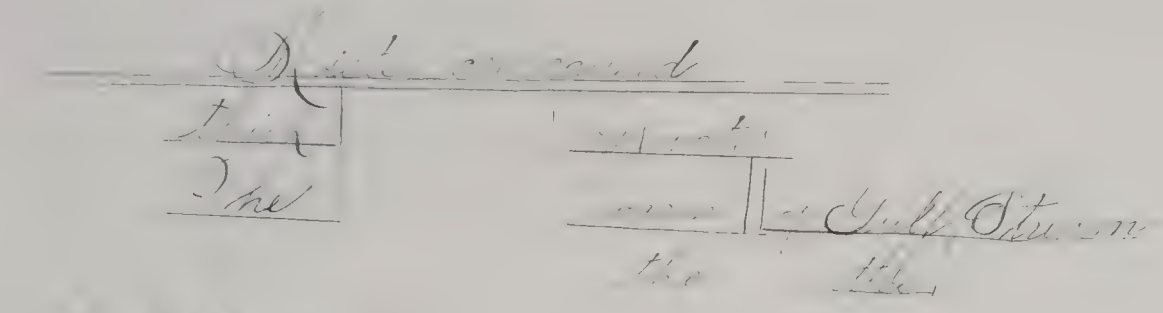
Chancellor of the Exchequer

Table of Contents

I

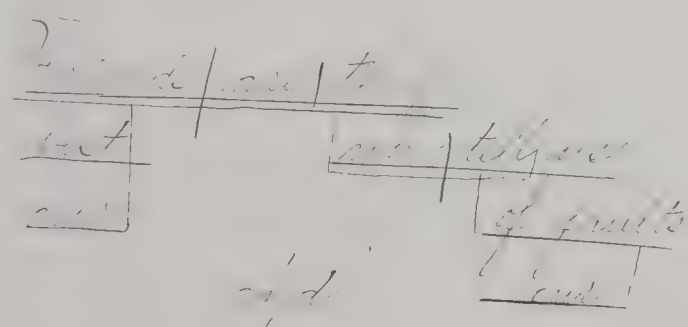
II

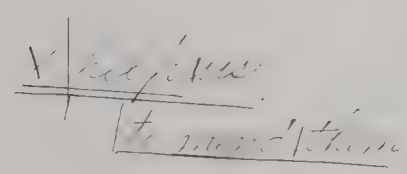
The thick mists, which prevail in the neighborhood of Newfoundland are caused by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.



III

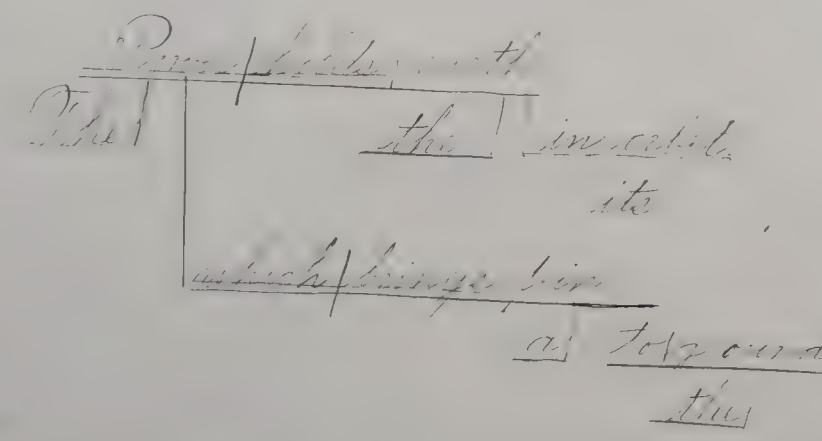
Our best friends are they who tell us of our faults and help us to mend them.



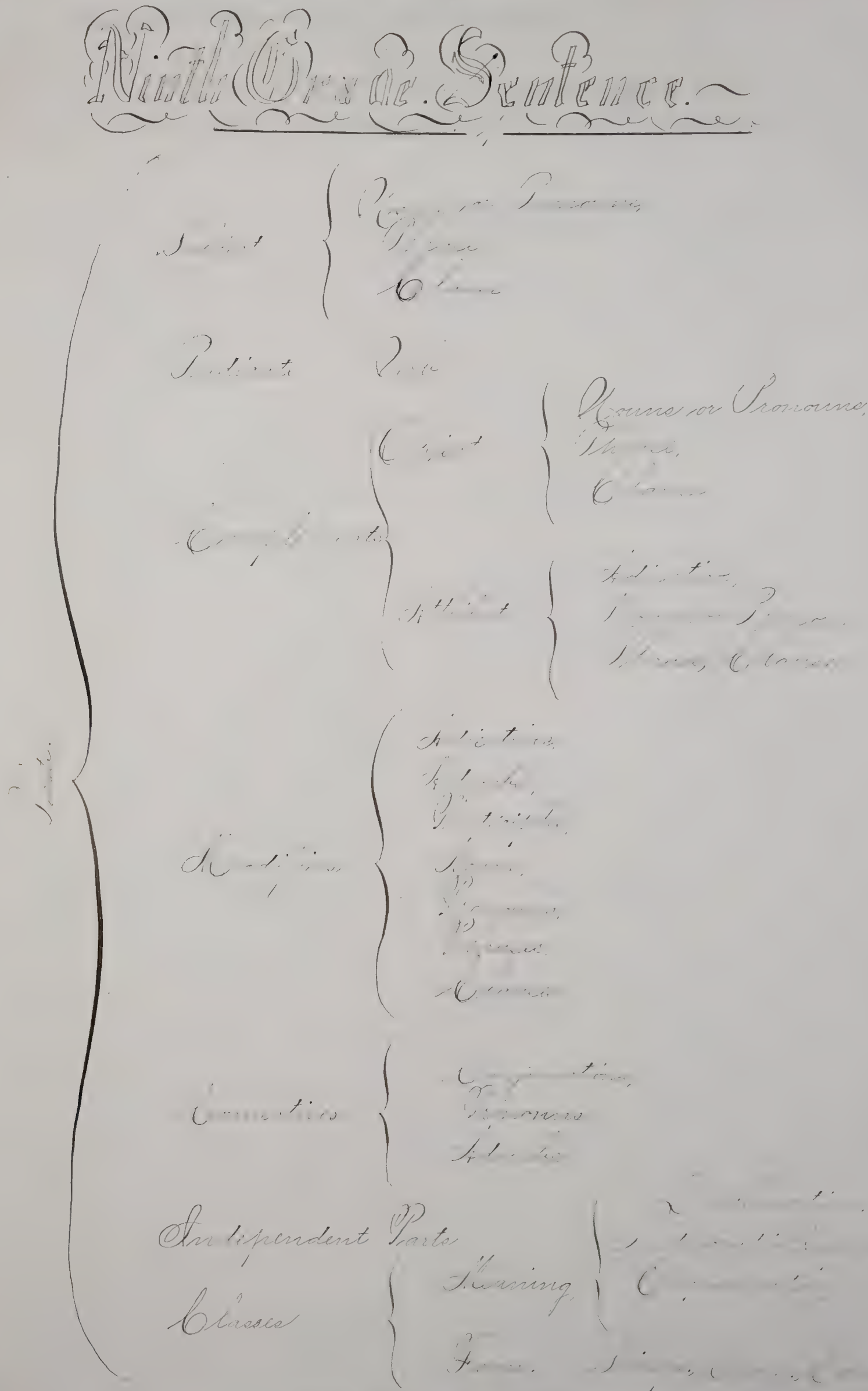


IV

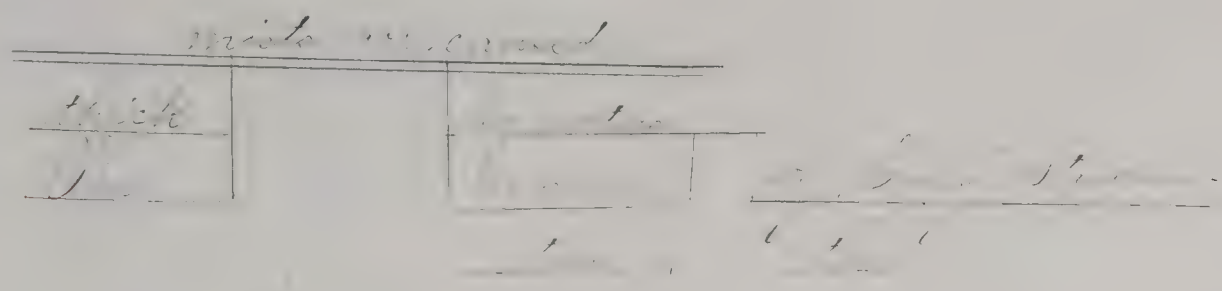
The power which brings a spire to the ground holds the earth in its orbit.

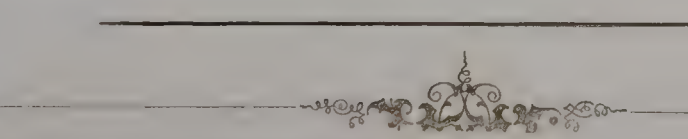


Ninth Grade Sentence.



The thick mists which prevail in the neighborhood of Newfoundland, are caused by the meeting of the Gulf Stream.

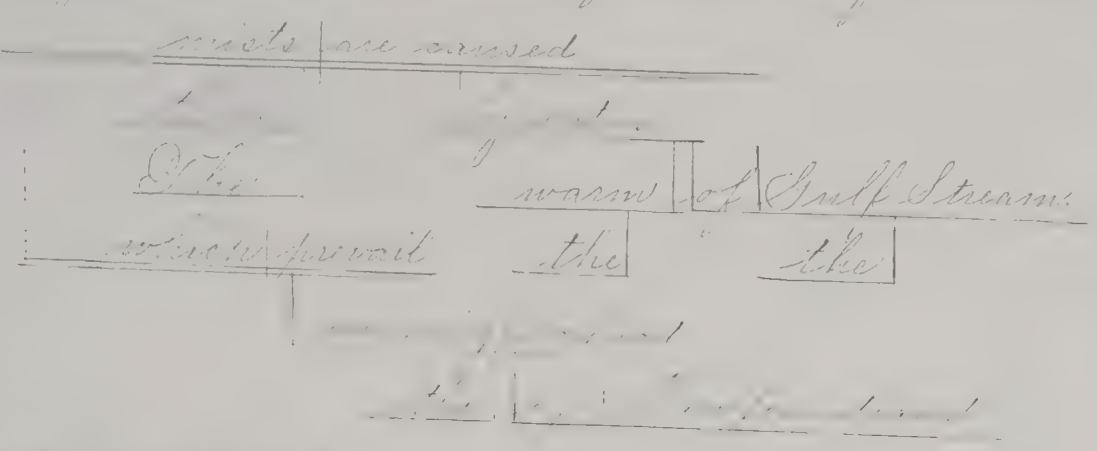




Sentence. Ninth Grade.

2

The trade winds are caused by the neighborhood of Newfoundland and are caused by the warm water of the Gulf Stream.



3

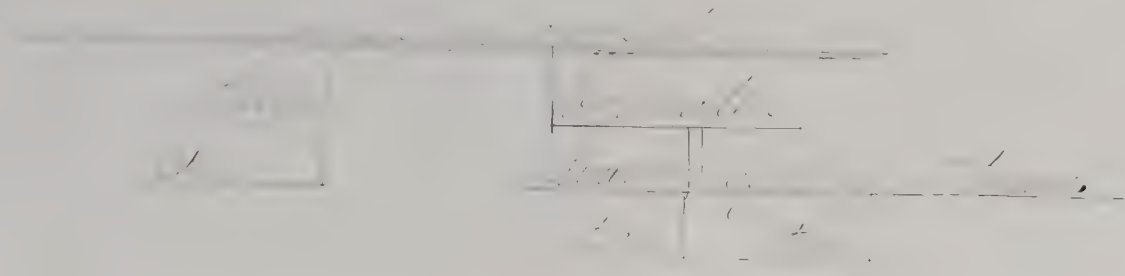
Even best friends are they who tell us of our faults and help us to mend them.

4

Scene. Ninth Grade.

I.

II.



III.

IV

The power which brings a pin to the ground holds the

Ninth Grade. Sentence.

2

the Lord Almighty

made | who caused

blind | by | water

in neighborhood

of Newfoundland

3

Our best friends are then who tell [illegible] and

we are to mean more.

Our | who | tell us

of

David

X | help | us

4

power | holds | earth

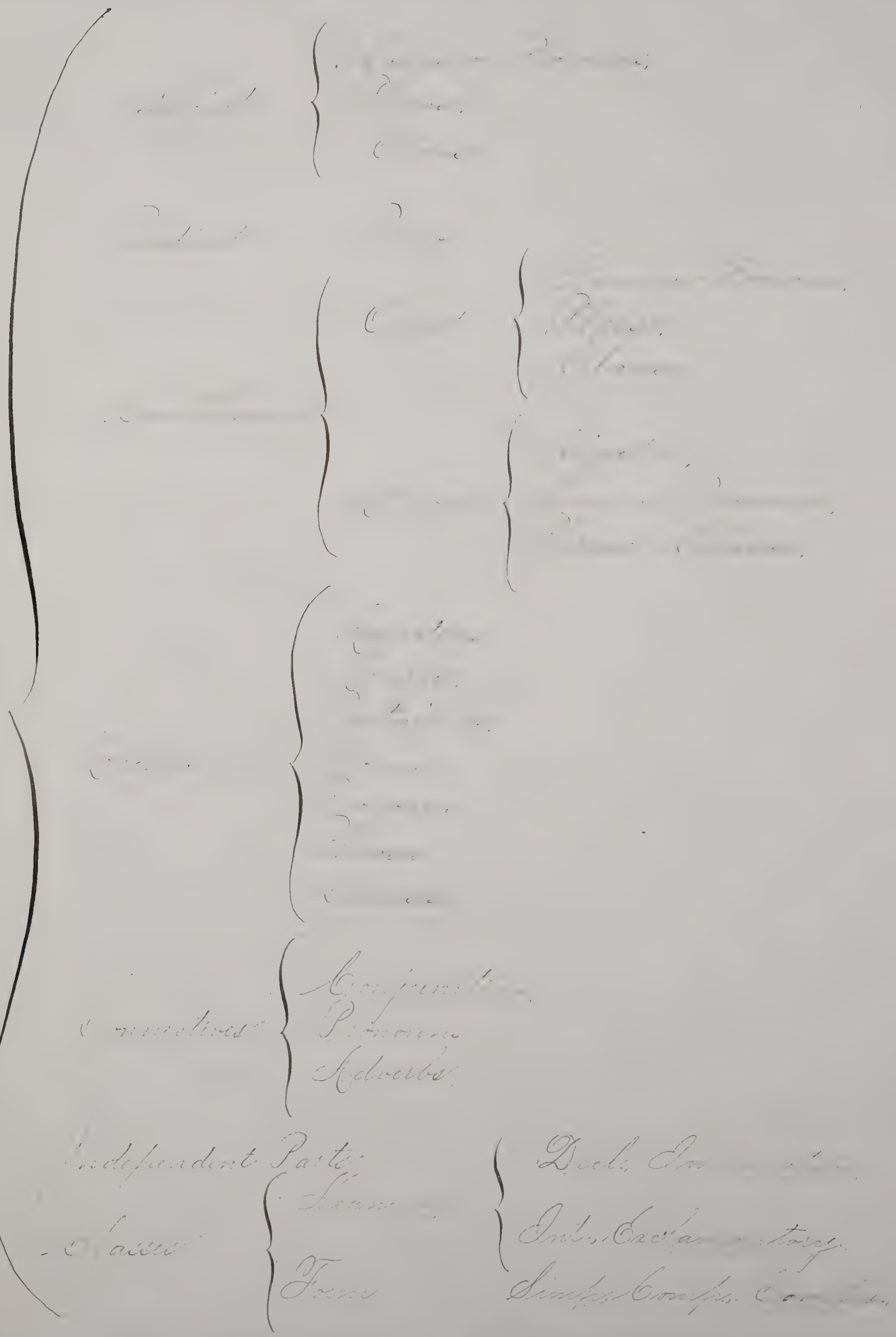
The | the | in orbit

a | to ground.

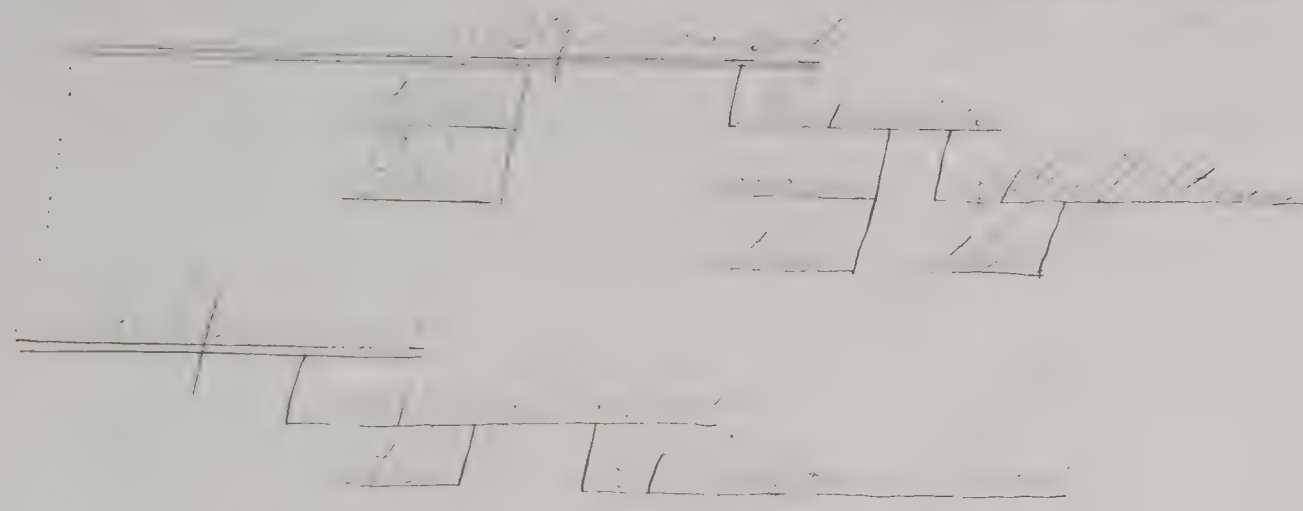
the

Sixth Grade.

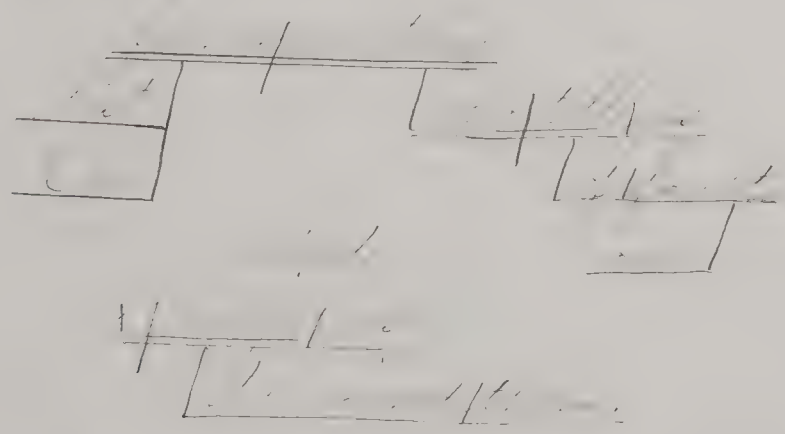
Ninth Grade. Sentence.



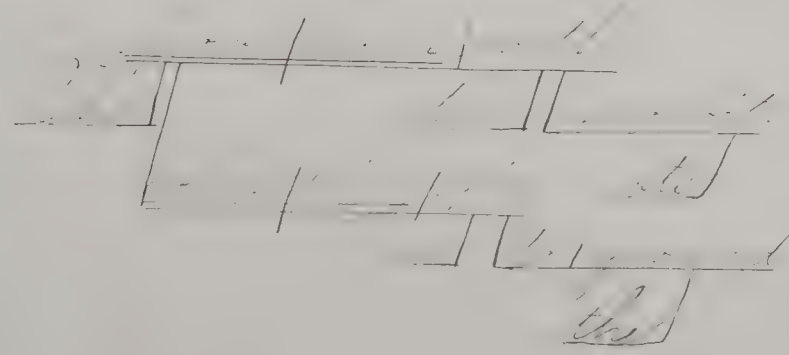
2



3

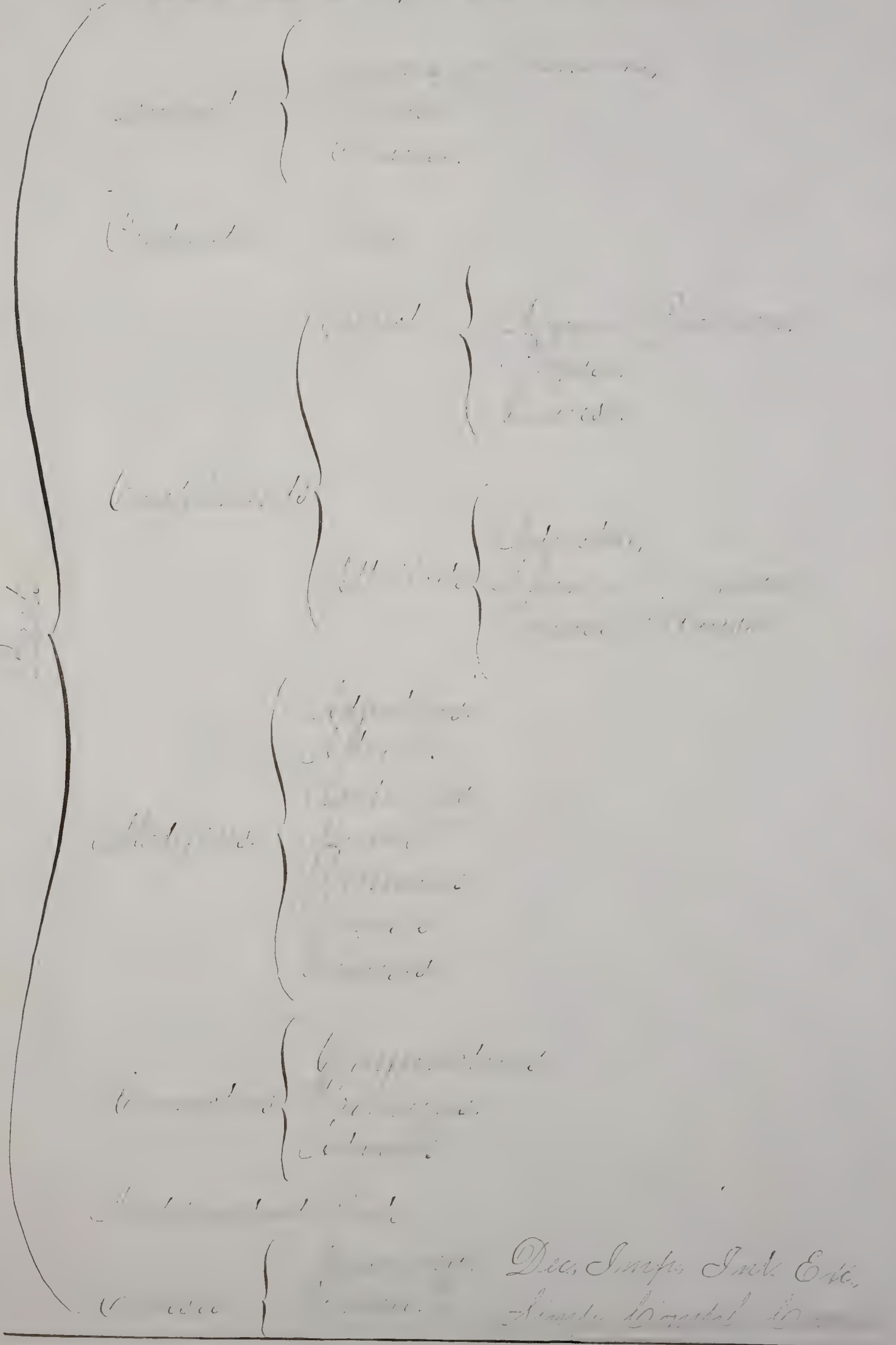


4



Fifth Grade

Ninth Grade. Sentence.



3.

Our best friends are they who tell us of our faults, and help us to mend them.

4

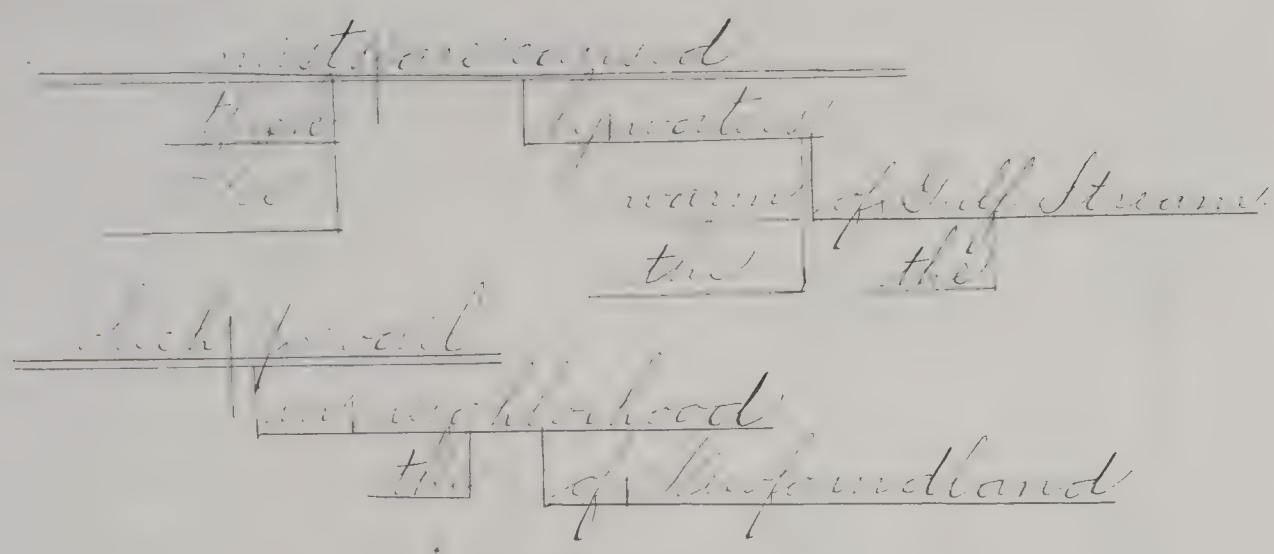
The power which hangs a man to the ground holds the water in its orbit

Sentence and Clause.

- Parts
  - Subject
    - Noun or Pronoun
    - Phrase
    - Clause
  - Predicate
    - Verb
  - Complements
    - Object
      - Noun or Pronoun
      - Phrase
      - Clause
    - Attribute
      - Adjective
      - Noun or Pronoun
      - Phrase or Clause
  - Modifiers
    - Adjective
    - Adverb
    - Participial Phrase
    - Gerund Phrase
    - Infinitive Phrase
    - Prepositional Phrase
    - Adverbial Clause
    - Adjective Clause
  - Connectives
    - Conjunctions
    - Pronouns
    - Adverbs
  - Independent Parts
    - Class
      - Meaning
      - Form

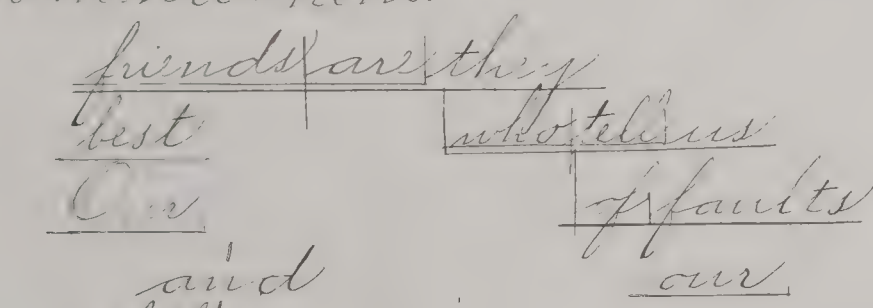
2

The Gulf Stream is the current of warm water that flows from the Caribbean Sea northward along the eastern coast of the United States and then northeastward across the Atlantic Ocean.



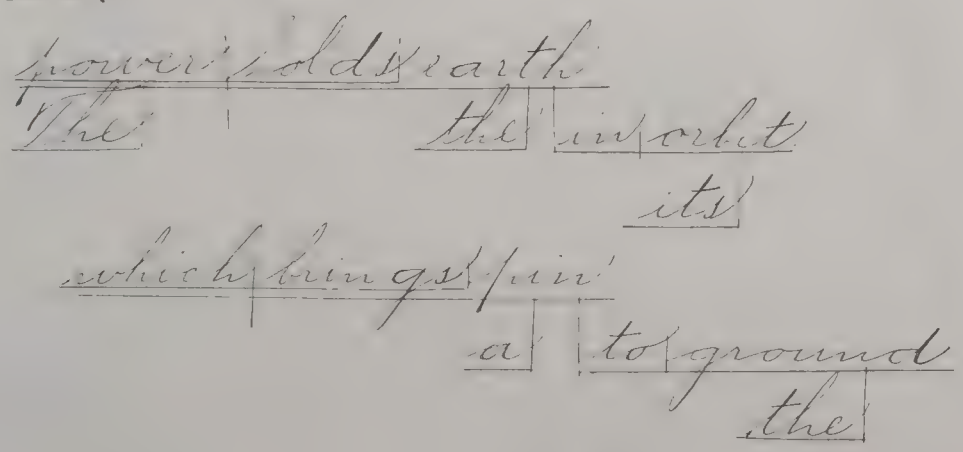
3

Our best friends are those who tell us our faults and help us to mend them.



4

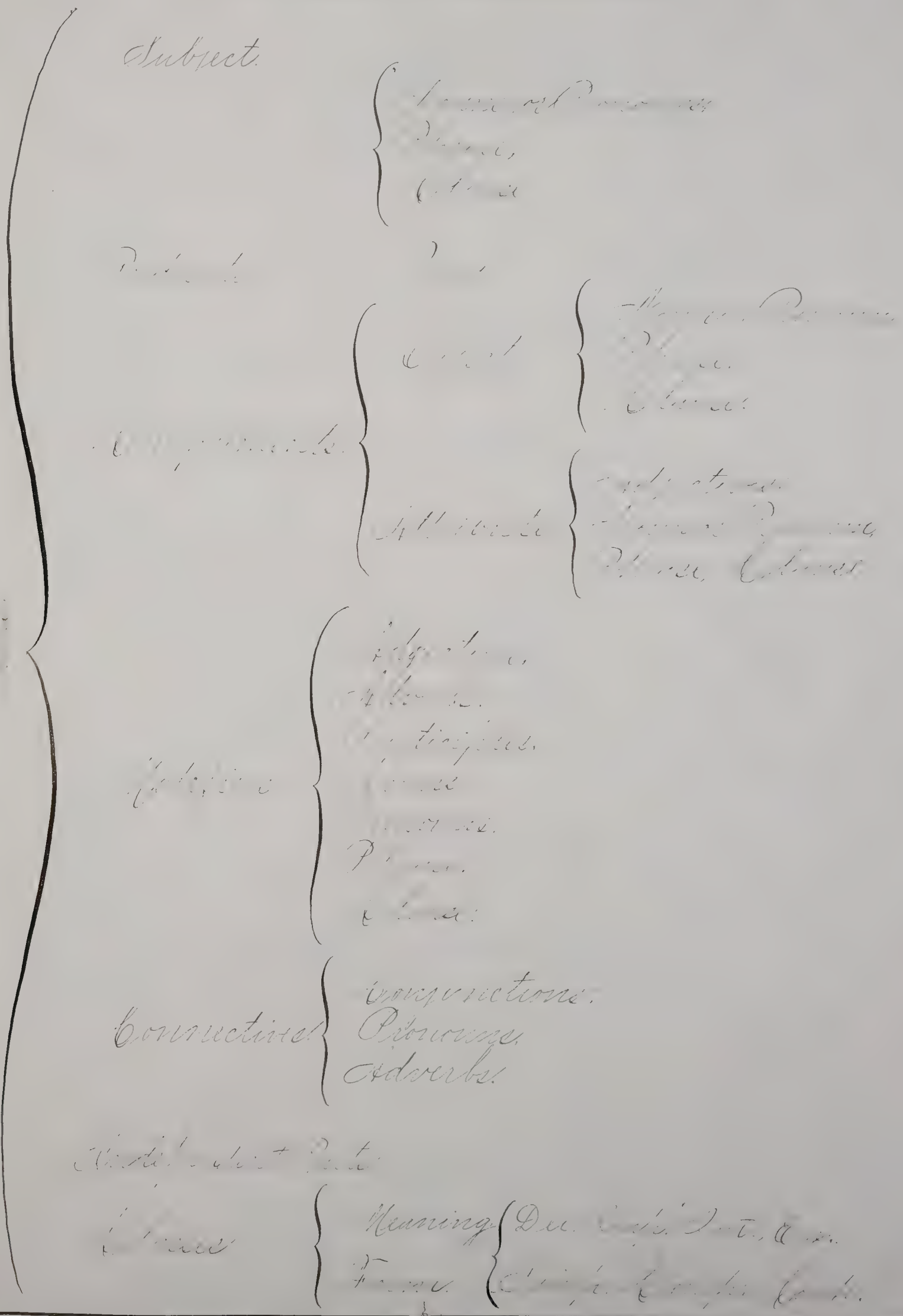
The power which brings a fruit to the ground holds the earth in its orbit.



Ruth Grade

Katie Coulson

Ninth Grade. Sentence.



3

of Newfoundland are caused by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream

4

but friends are they who tell us of our faults and

[illegible] to mend them

friends are they

best

who tell us

[illegible]

[illegible]

said

[illegible]

to mend them.

4

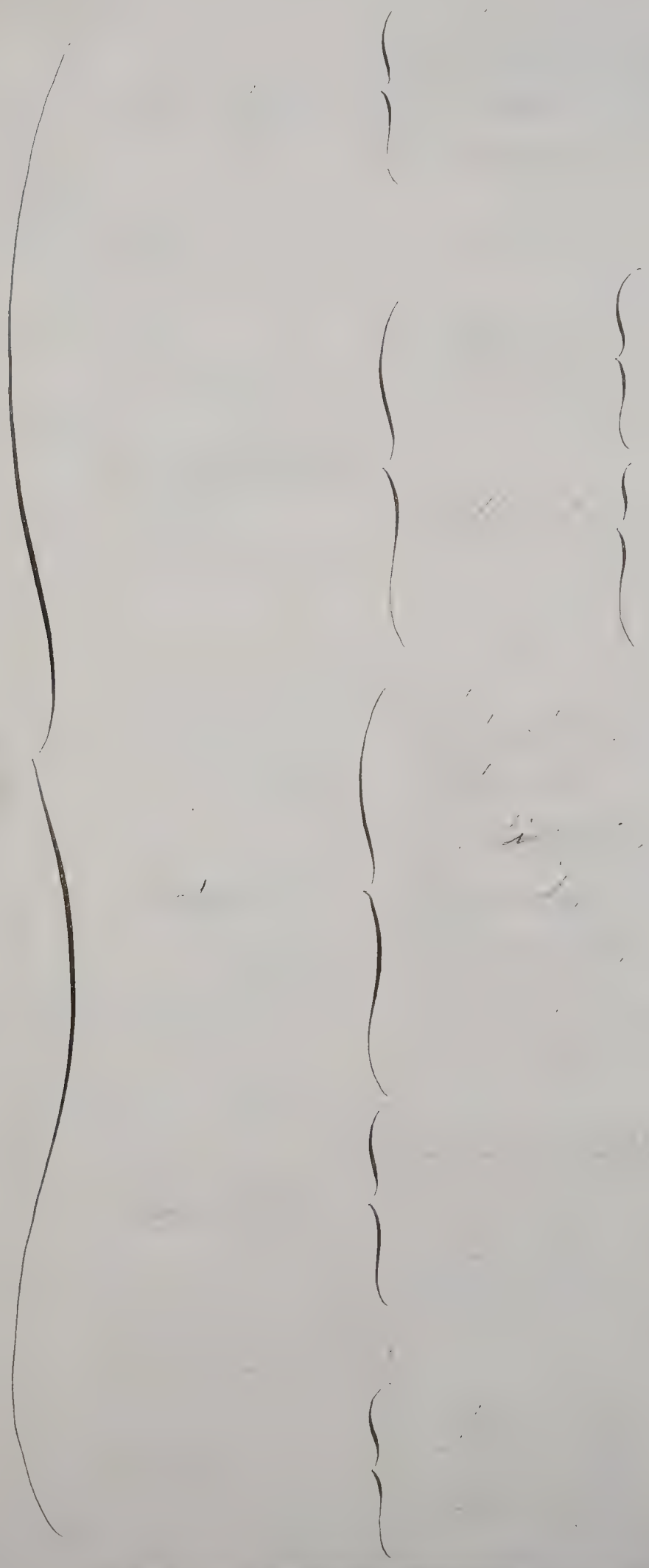
[illegible] sacrifice to ground holds the earth in

its orbit

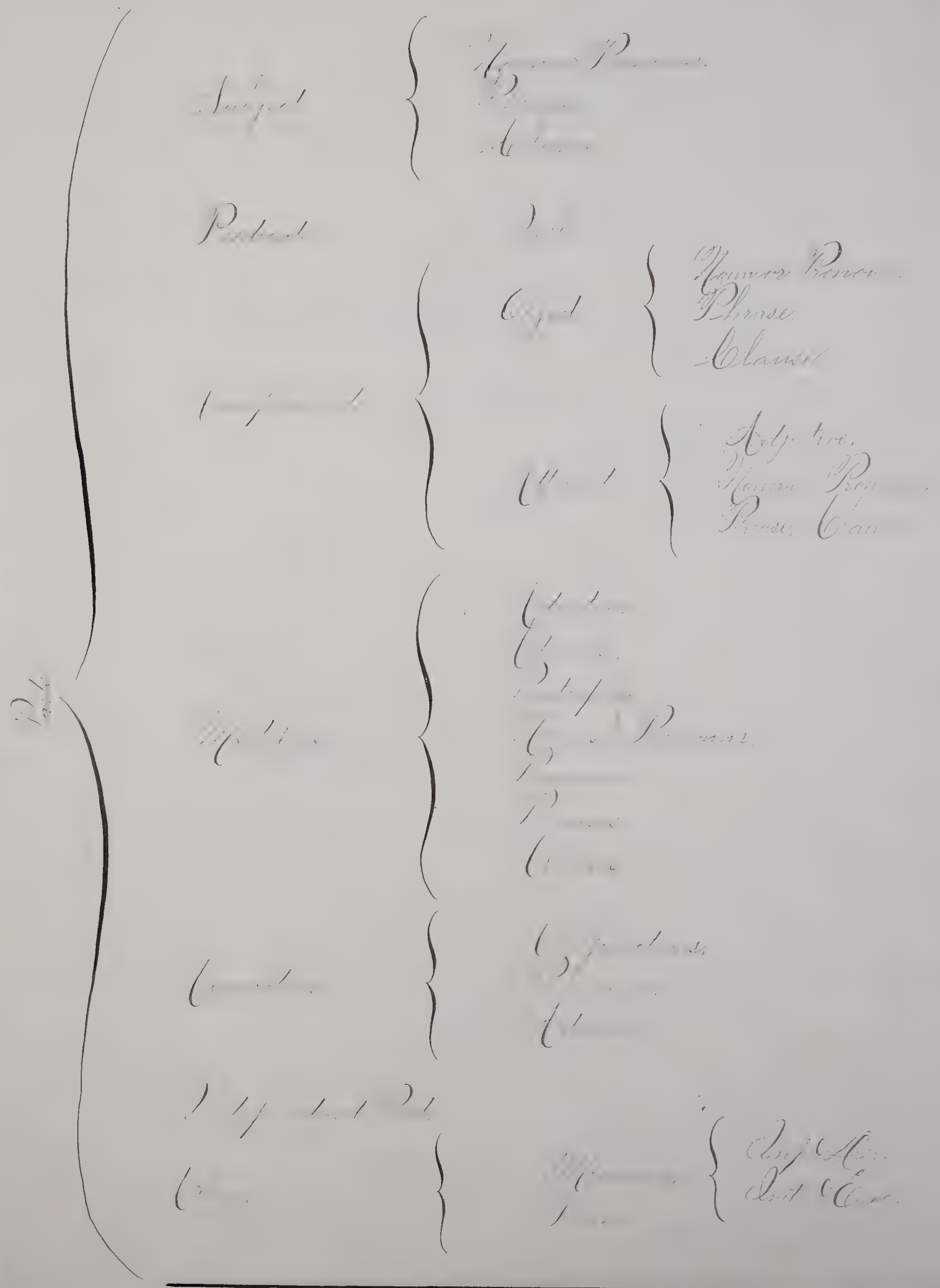
[illegible]

Mary Regan.

Seventh Grade.



Ninth Grade. Sentence.



Ninth Grade. Sentence.

1

Subject
- Noun
- Phrase
- Clause

Predicate

Complement
- Object
  - Noun
  - Phrase
  - Clause
- Attribute
  - Adjective
  - [illegible]

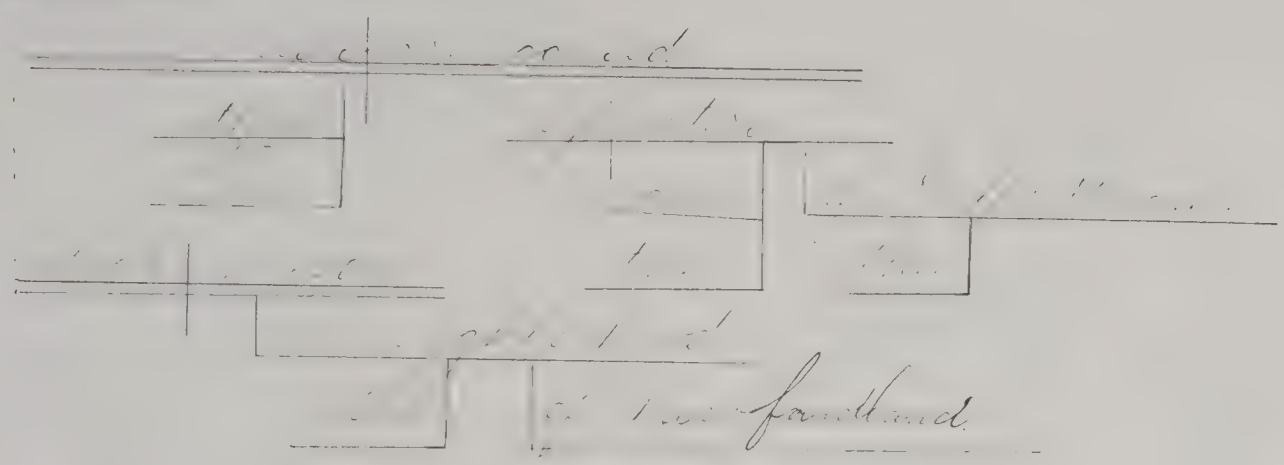
Subject

Modifiers
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- [illegible]

Connectives
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Independent Parts

Clauses
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

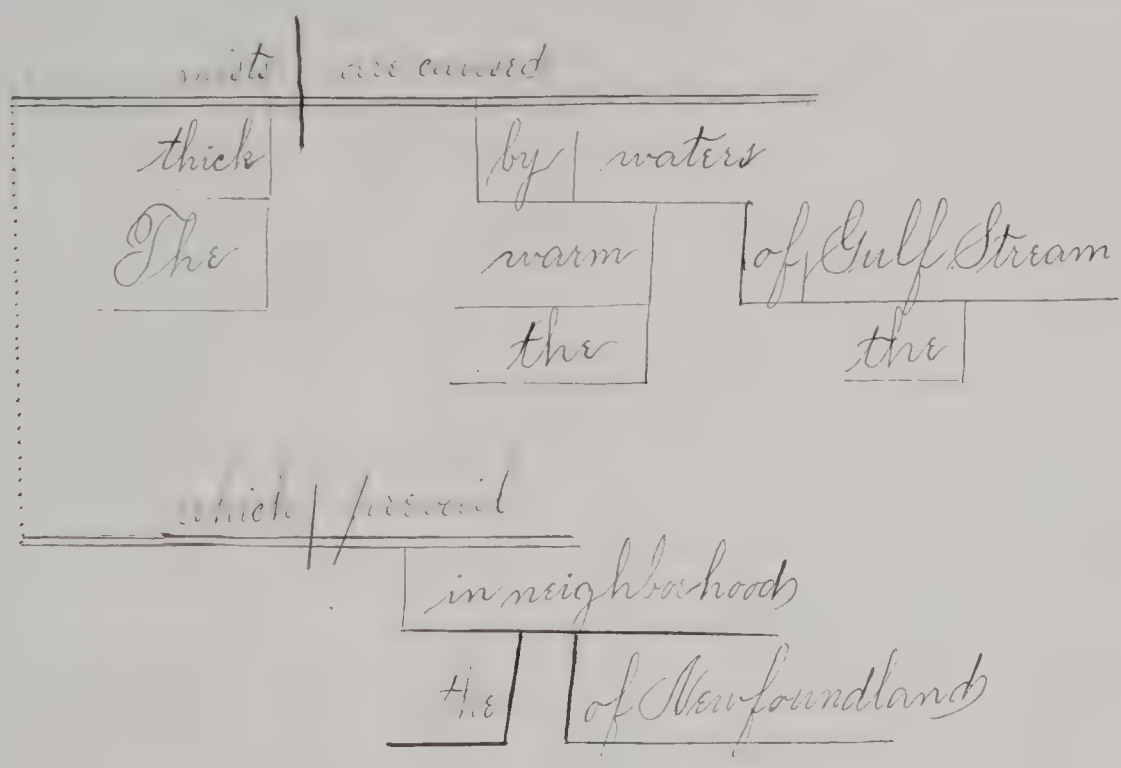


Nine Kinds of Sentence.

- Subject
  - Object
    - Noun or Pronoun.
    - Phrase.
    - Clause.
  - Complements
    - Attribute
      - Adjective.
      - Noun or Pronoun.
      - Phrase. Clause.
- Predicate, Verb
  - Modifiers
    - Adjectives
      - Articles.
      - Demonstrative.
      - Indefinite.
      - Possessive.
      - Numeral.
      - Interrogative.
      - Relative.
      - Compound.
    - Adverbs
      - Simple.
      - Conjunctive.
      - Relative.
      - Interrogative.
      - Compound.
- Connectives
  - Conjunctions
  - Prepositions
  - Adverbs
- Independent Parts
- Clause
  - Meaning.
    - Declarative. Imperative.
    - Exclamatory. Interrogative.
  - Form.
    - Simple. Complex. Compound.

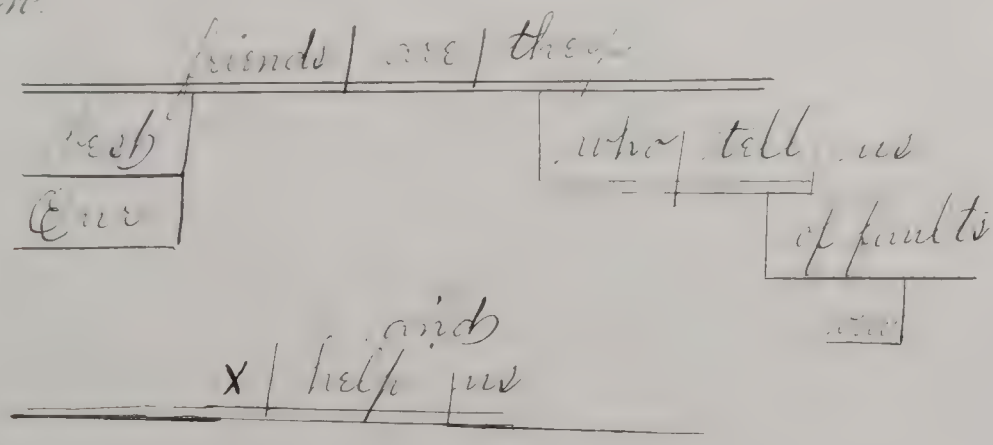
2

The thick mists which prevail in the neighborhood of Newfoundland are caused by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream.



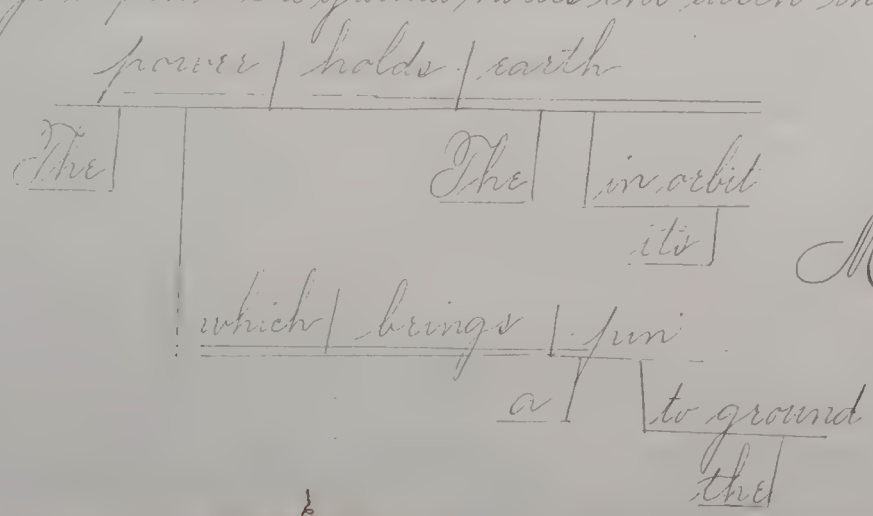
3

Our best friends are they who tell us of our faults and help us to mend them.



4

The power which brings a pin to the ground holds the earth in its orbit.



Maggie Barry

Seventh Grade.

1

Parts.

- Subject
  - Nouns, Pronouns, Phrase, Clause
- Predicate
  - Verb
- Complements
  - Object
    - Nouns or Pronouns, Phrase, Clause
  - Attribute
    - Adjectives, Nouns or Pronouns, Phrase, Clauses
- Modifiers
  - Adjectives, Adverbs, Participles, Nouns, Phrases, Clauses
- Connectives
  - Conjunctions, Adverbs

Independent Parts

Clauses

- Manner
  - Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative, Exclamatory,
- Form
  - Simple, Complex, Compound.

II

The thick mists which prevail in the neighborhood of Newfoundland are caused by the currents of the Gulf Stream.

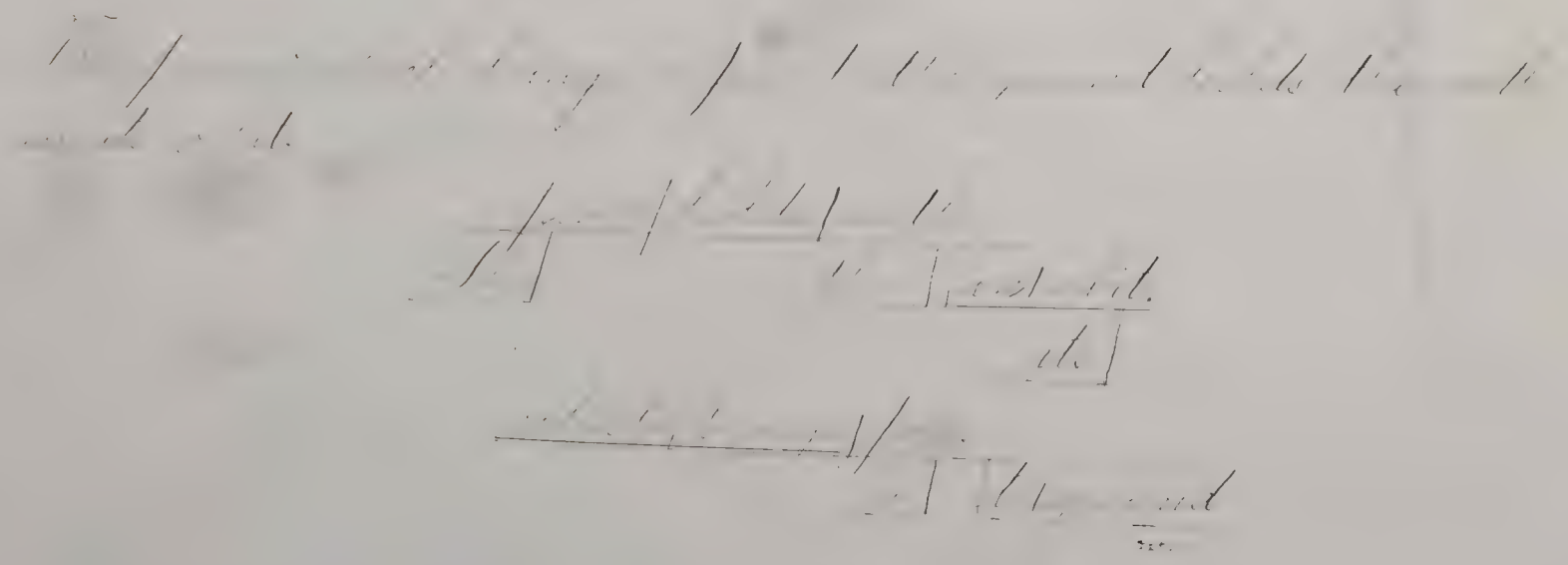
mists are caused
thick currents
The warm of the Gulf Stream.
the
which prevail
in neighborhood of Newfoundland
the

III

Our best friends are they who tell us of our faults and help us to mend them.

friends are they
best who tell us
Our of faults,
and
help us
to mend them.

IV



North Grade. Maria J. Barrett.

Mrit Lmetic.

Practical Arithmetic
Ninth Grade

I

II

III

Operation

51 : 12 :: 4 : x

12 x 3 x 4 x 4 x 4 x 2 x 15

6 : 1 :: 15 : x ——————————————— = 240 (Ans: 240 days.)

3 : 6 :: 4 : x

IV

[illegible] 3 [illegible] contains 37 acres, what will be the length of one side of a [illegible] equal to the three pieces?

Operation

125 x 53 = 6625 sq. rods : 62.5 x 34 = 2125 sq. rods : [illegible]

[illegible] + 2125 sq. rods + 5920 sq. rods [illegible]

[illegible] 121.11 + rods.

2	1	1
	1	6
	1	7
2	4	1
	2	1
	2	4 1
2	7	2
	2	[illegible]
	2	1121
2	4	2 1
	1	[illegible]
	1	7231
	1	[illegible]

Proof 121.11

	23679
121.11	24221
	23679
	24221

12111

12111

12111

24222

12111

11839

11849

14676.0009

Sadie J. McKinna.

[illegible]

Ninth Grade Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

—3—

There are 5 girls to a team and each team has 4 girls and
one boy. There are 8 boys to a team. How many boys must there
be at a meet that there may be 2 girls?

~ ~

[illegible] to the girls as 8 to 2 or 4 to 1. So 50 = boys and 4 to 1
[illegible] the boys are to be 6 to 2 that is 4 times 6 = the num-
[illegible] must be.

—4—

[illegible]

~Solution~

The rate going is 1/2 + 1/4, or 6 mi. an hour. [illegible]
= 3 mi. [illegible] and returning one mile it will take 1/3 of an h.
If it requires 3/16 of an hour to go and return 1 mi. [illegible]
as 6 ÷ 3/16 = 32/1 × 16/3, or 32 mi. Ans. 32 mi.

Sadie [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ninth Grade.

Practical.

I

II

III

IV

Mental.

— 1 —

— 2 —

she received $144.80

days $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days

Ninth Grade

Practical Arithmetic.

I

A merchant's quiting [illegible] $.126. Find [illegible]

$.500+$.300+$.200+$.126=$.

$\frac{500}{2000}\times\$100=\$25$, $\frac{300}{2000}$ [illegible]

Ans. [illegible]

II.

[illegible]

III.

[illegible]

IV

Ninth Grade

Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

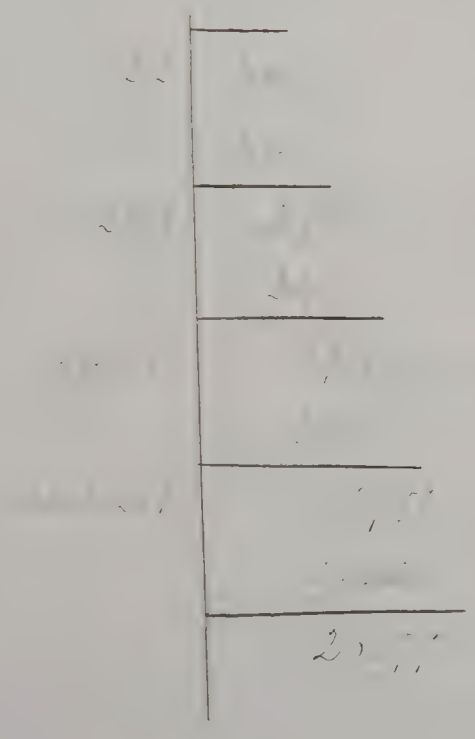
Ninth Grade

Practical Arithmetic

I

II

III



Third Grade

Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

— 2 —

Practical Arithmetic

Ninth Grade.

I

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

$500 + $386 + [illegible] = $1207

$\frac{500}{2000} \times$ [illegible] $=$ [illegible]; $\frac{386}{1000} \times \$100 = \$38.60$; $\frac{721}{2000} \times$ [illegible] $=$ [illegible]; [illegible]

Sno. Receives $825.00. [illegible]

II

[illegible]

[illegible]

3 : 12 :: 7 : x; $12 \times 7 \div 3 = 36$ Ans. 36 [illegible]

III

[illegible]

[illegible]

31 : 12

31 : 310

:8 :: 15 : x

3 : 6

$$\frac{\overset{11}{\cancel{12}} \times 3\overset{10}{\cancel{1}} \times \cancel{8} \times \cancel{8} \times \overset{11}{\cancel{12}} \times 15}{3\overset{1}{\cancel{0}} \times \underset{3}{\cancel{3}} \times \cancel{8} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{8}} = 240$$

Ans: 240 days.

IV

I have three pieces of land; the first is 125 rods long, and 53 rods wide; the second is 62½ rods long, and 34 wide; the third contains 37 acres; what will be the length of the side of a square field whose [illegible] pieces?

[illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] : 6 × 11 [illegible] rds. 37 [illegible] sq. rds.

6623 sq. rds. + 2125 sq. rds. + 5920 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rds. 14670 =

[illegible]

[illegible] 23679

121.11 $\frac{23679}{24221}$

12111

12111

12111

24222

12111

11839

11849

14670.0009

Stellie Shea

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

1

The tail of a pike weighs 3 ounces, the head weighs as much as the tail, plus 1/4 of the weight of the body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, required the weight of the fish

Solution.

If the head weighs as much as the tail plus 1/4 of the body, then 1/4 of lb. + 3 oz. = lb, if the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, then 2 X 6 oz. + 1/4 lb. or 12 oz. + 1/2 lb. = weight of body, 1/2 lb. is 1/2 lb. then 2/2 lb. or weight of lb. is 2 X 12 = 24 oz; if the body weighs 24 oz; 1/4 of lb. is 6 oz. he weighs 3 + 6 = 9 oz; hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz

2

A gentleman receives $4 a day for his labor, and pays $8 a week for his board; at the expiration of 16 weeks he has saved $144; required, the number of idle days.

Solution.

If he saved $144 in 16 weeks; and his board was $80 he lost by idleness $144 - $80 = $64; if his wages was $4 a day, then 64 ÷ 4 = 16 idle days. If he saved $144 and paid $80 for board he received $144 + 80 = $224 he must have worked as many days, $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days.

— 3 —

= boys and 2/10 of 50 = girls;
x 110 = 30 boys; hence 40 − 30, or 10 boys

— 4 —

The rate going is 12 + 4 = 16 mi. an hour; the rate returning 12 − 4, or 8 mi. to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8, or 3/16 of an hour. If it re-

Ans. 32 miles.

Nellie Shea.

Ninth Grade
Practical Arithmetic.

I

II

III

IV

Third Grade Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

Ninth Grade

Practical Arithmetic.

1.

A merchant paid as duties on three bales of goods, A $500, B $386, C $955 and D $12, respectively. What per cent did he pay?

Solution.

$500 + $386 + $955 + $12 = $2000

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$. $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$. $\frac{955}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$.

$\frac{12}{2000} \times \$100 = \$.60$.

Ans. A paid $25. B paid $19.30. C paid $49.40. D paid 60 cts.

2.

If 9 boys eat a load of hay in 12 days, how many boys will eat the same quantity in 3 days?

Solution.

3 : 12 :: 9 : x. $12 \times 9 \div 3 = 36$ boys.

Ans. 36 boys.

3.

If 4 boys can build a wall 30 ft long, 6 feet high and 2 feet thick in 3 days, how many boys will it take to build a wall 360 feet long, 8 feet high and 6 feet thick in 3 days?

Nellie O. Tobin

Lawrence, May 4. 1890.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

The tail of a fish weighs 3 ounces; the head weighs as much as ¼ of the body, and the body as much as the head and tail; required the weight of the fish.

— Solution. —

If the head weighs as much as the tail, ¼ of the body + 3 oz. = ½ the fish; if the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail then 2 × 6 oz. + ¼ lb. xx or 12 oz. + ½ the fish = weight of the fish. ½ lb. then 2 lb. or weight of lb. is 2 × 12 = 24 oz.; if the body weighs 24 oz. ¼ of lb. is 6 oz. the weighs 3 16 = 9 oz. hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = [illegible].

— 2 —

A gentleman receives $4 a day for his labor and charges $5 a week for his board; at the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $144; required the number of idle and working days.

— Solution. —

If he saved $144 in 10 weeks and his board was $50 he lost by idleness $24 − 224 = $[illegible]; [illegible] $16 ÷ 4 = 4 [illegible] $ [illegible] + [illegible] $50 for board. [illegible] $ [illegible] + 56 = $2 [illegible] [illegible] $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days.

[illegible]

— 3 —

— 4 —

Ans. 32 mi.

Ans. 32 mi.

Fifth Grade.

Practical Arithmetic.—

I

[illegible]

$50 + $376 + $[illegible] + $126 = $2000.

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$; $\frac{957}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$

$\frac{26}{2000} \times \$100 = \$6.30$

A [illegible] to $25.00, B $19.30, C $49.40, D $6.30.

II

[illegible]

---

3 : 12 :: [illegible] : 12 × [illegible] ÷ 3 = 36 Ans. 36 [illegible]

III

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet thick, when the days are 12 hr. long, in what time will 30 men build [illegible] 300 ft. long, 5 ft. high, and 6 ft. thick.

30 : 12
30 : 300
6 : 8 :: 15 : x
3 : 6
8 : 12

$$\frac{\cancel{12}^{\,1} \times \cancel{30}^{\,5} \times \cancel{8} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{12}^{\,4} \times 15}{\cancel{30} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{5}_{\,1}} = 2406 \text{ Ans. } 240 \text{ days}$$

IV.

A farmer has three pieces of land; the first is 125 rds. long and 53 rds. wide; the second is 62½ rods long and 34 rds. wide; the third contains 370 sq. rds; what will be the length of the side of a square field that will be equal to the three pieces?

Operation

125 × 53 = 6625 sq. rds.; 62½ × 34 = 2125 sq. rds.; 370 sq. rds.
6625 sq. rds + 2125 sq. rds + 5920 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rds.
√14670 sq. rds = 121.11+ rds.

14670.0000 | 121.11+ rds. Ans.

1
22 | 46
241 | 271
2421 | 2901
2421 | 47900
24221 | 23679

Louis M. Thum.

Kansas June 4, 1890.

Fifth Grade Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

[illegible]

~ [illegible] ~

[illegible]

[illegible] 24 oz. 1 lb. 6 oz. 1 lb. 3 oz. 3 lb. 6 - 9 oz. [illegible]

9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz.

— 2 —

A gentleman receives $4. a day for his labor and pays $6. a week for his board. At the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $144. required the number of idle and working days.

~ Solution ~

If he saves $144. in 10 weeks and his board was $60 he lost by idleness $240 - $224 = $16; if his wages was $4. a day, then 16 ÷ 4 = 4 days. If he saved $144 and paid $60 for board he received $144 + $80 = $224; he must have worked as many days as $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days. Ans 4 idle days. 56 work[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and 2/10 x 50 = [illegible] guess; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 then 6/8 x 40 = 30 boys; hence 40 − 30 or 10 boys [illegible]

[illegible] 12+4, or 16 men in [illegible] 12 − 4 = [illegible] will take [illegible] = 3/4 [illegible] 1/4 [illegible] 3/4 [illegible] and [illegible] 6 ÷ 1/16 = 6 x 16/3 = 32 [illegible] x 32 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Third Grade.

Practical Arithmetic.

I.

A merchant fails in trade, owes A $500, B $356, C $95, and D $126. His effects are sold for $100. What will each receive?

Operation.

$500 + $356 + $95 + $126 = $2000.

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{356}{2000} \times \$100 = \$17.80$; $\frac{95}{2000} \times \$100 = \$4.75$;

$\frac{126}{2000} \times \$100 = \$6.30$

Ans. A receives $25.00, B $17.80, C $4.75, D $6.30.

II.

If 9 horses eat a load of hay in 12 days, how many horses can eat the same quantity in 3 days?

Operation.

3 : 12 :: 9 : x. 12 × 9 ÷ 3 = 36 horses. Ans. 36 horses.

III.

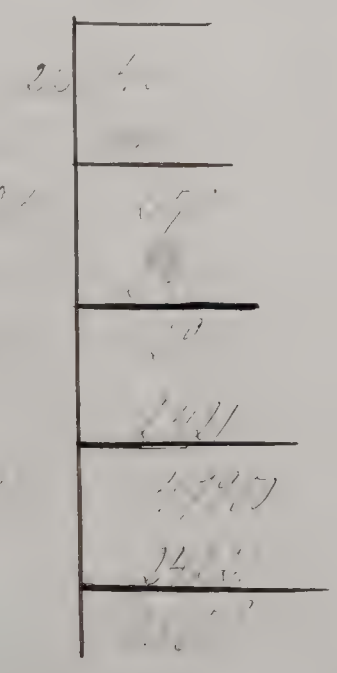
If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet thick, how many days will it take 8 men to build a wall 20 feet long, 4 feet high, and 2 feet thick?

=240 Ans. 240 days.

IV.

5920 sq. rds.; 6635 sq. rds., + 2125 sq. rds. = 14,670 sq. rds.

$\sqrt{14670} = 121.$



Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

The tail of a pike weighs 3 ounces, the head weighs as much as the tail, plus ¼ of the weight of the body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail; required the weight of the fish.

— Solution. —

If the head weighs as much as the tail plus ¼ of the weight of the body, then ¼ of b. + 3 oz. = h.; if the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, then 2 × 6 oz. + [illegible] = 12 oz. + ½ weight of b. oz.; if ¾ of b. = 12 oz., ¼ of b. = 4 oz., weight of b. is 2 × 12 = 24 oz.; if the body weighs 24 oz.; ¼ of b. is 6 oz.; h. weighs 3 + 6 = 9 oz.; hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz.

— 2 —

A [illegible] receives $1. a day for his labor, and pays $8. a week for his board; at the end of 10 weeks he has saved $144; required the number of idle and working days.

— Solution. —

If he saved $1 [illegible] and paid $8. for board he saved $ [illegible] idle days; $2. × 20 = $16.; if his wages was $4. a day, [illegible] days. If he saved $144 and paid $80. for board he saved $ [illegible] + 80. = $224. he must have worked as many days as $ [illegible] = 56 days.

[illegible] days.

— 3 —

There are 50 pupils in a certain school consisting of girls and boys and there are 5 boys to 2 girls, how many boys must leave the school that there may be 6 boys to 2 girls?

— Solution —

The boys are to the girls as 5 to 2, or 5/10 of 50 = boys and 2/10 of 50 = girls; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 there = 30 boys.

hence 40 - 30, or 10 boys must leave.

— 4 —

A steamboat whose rate of sailing in still water is 8 miles an hour descends a river whose current is 4 miles an hour, and is gone 6 hours; how far did it go?

— Solution —

The rate going is 12+4 or 16 mi. an hour the rate returning 12-4 or 8 mi.; to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8 or 3/16 of an hour. If it requires 3/16 of an hour to go and return 1 mi. in 6 h. it would go as far as 6 ÷ 3/16 = $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{16}{3}$ or 32 mi.

Ninth Grade.

Practical Arithmetic.

I

A merchant failing in trade owes A $500 B $386 C $988 and D $126 and his effects are sold for $1000. What will each man receive?

$500 + $386 + $988 + $126 = $2000.

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$; $\frac{988}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$; $\frac{126}{2000} \times 100 = \$6.30$

II

III

If a man in 15 days can build a wall 30 ft long 6 ft high and 3 ft thick when the days are 12 hours long in what time will 30 men build a wall 300 ft long 8 ft high and 6 ft thick when

IV

$$\frac{}{} = 2\frac{}{}$$

$$\frac{}{} = 2\frac{}{}$$

$$\frac{}{} = 2\frac{}{}$$

Fifth Grade
Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

— 2 —

Ninth Grade.

Practical Arithmetic.

Solve these questions and send the first is 125 rods long and 53 rods wide; the second is 62½ rods long and 34 rods. The third contains 37 acres what will be the length of the side of a square field whose area will be equal to that of the three fields

Solution

25 rds. × 53 rds. = 6625 sq. rods; 62. rods × 34. rods 2125 sq. rods
37. Acres = 5920 sq. rds.; 6625 sq. rds + 2125 sq. rds + 5920 sq. rds
= 14670 sq. rds.; √14670 = 121 + rds.;

146.70.00.09 | 21. 11 + rds. Answer

1
2
4
24
241
2421
24221

121.11
121.11
121.11
24222
12111

14670.0009

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

3

4

Plumb Grade

Practical Arithmetic.

1.

Answer: Sailing, 4 days, runs A $500, B $356, C $981, and D $726. (illegible) ?

$500 + $356 + $981 + $726 = $2563

500/2563 × $24,486 = $4,780

356/2563 × $24,486 = $3,402

981/2563 × $24,486 = $9,378

726/2563 × $24,486 = $6,936

126/2563 × $24,486 = $1,200

Ans. Answers $4,780; B $3,402, C $9,378, D $6,936

2.

Approved and paid by the undersigned at the annual

3.

[illegible] would build a wall 300 ft long, [illegible]
[illegible] three days work 8 hours a day.

Question.

30 : 12

30 : 300

[illegible]

2 : 6

7 : 12

4

A man has five pieces of land; the first is 12 rods long, 32 rods wide; the second is 62½ rods long and 34 rods wide; the third contains 37 acres; what will be the length of the side of a square field whose area will be equal to the three pieces

Question

66251q. rds + 2125 sq. rds + 5920 sq. rds = 14670. $\sqrt{14670}$ = 121.11+ rds.

12 | 121.11+ rds. Ans.

Proof.

1

22 | 46

241 | 270

241

2421 | 2900

2421

24221 | 47900

23677

1 1 11 23677

121.11 24221

12111

12111

24222

12111

11837

11849

14670. 00 09.

Sixth Grade Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

$$6:5 \quad :: 15 : n = \frac{\overset{4}{12} \times 3 \times \overset{18}{X} \times X \times 6 \times \overset{4}{12} \times 15}{X \times X \times 16 \times 3 \times X} = 240 \text{ days.}$$

$$3:6$$

$$8:12 \qquad 3 \qquad \text{Ans. } 240 \text{ days}$$

4

A [illegible] and a square is 125 rods long and 53 rods the second is 62½ rods long, and 34 rods the third contains 37 acres, what will be the length of the side of a square whose area will be equal to the three pieces?

Operation

125 × 53 = 6625 sq. rods. 62.5 × 34 = 2125 sq. rods, 37 A. = 5920 sq. rods

6625 sq. rods + 2125 sq. rods + 5920 sq. rods = 14670 sq. rods

√14670 = 121.11 + rods

14670.0000 | 121.11 + rods Ans.

1		
22	46	
	44	
241	271	
	2111	
24221	47905	
	24221	
	23679	
	24221	

Proof 121.11

121.11

12111

12211

12111

11839

11849

14670.0009 sq. rods.

Ninth Grade

Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

— 2 —

Ninth Grade

Practical Arithmetic.

= 240 days.

Sixth Grade
Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

— 2 —

$4 \times \frac{1}{4}$ saved $\$1.44 + 80 = \$2.24$, he must have worked as many days $\$2.24 \div 4 = 56$ days. Ans. 4 idle days, 56 working days.

Sadie A. Okl. +

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

[illegible]

— 2 —

[illegible]

Solution

If he saved $144 in 10 weeks and his board was $80
he lost by idleness $240 − $224 = $16; if his wages was
$4 a day then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. If he saved $144

and spend $80 for board he received $144 + 80 = $224 he must have worked as many days as 224 ÷ 4 = 56 days

3

There are 50 pupils in a certain school consisting of girls and boys and there are 8 boys to 2 girls how many boys must leave the school that there may be 6 boys to 2 girls?

~ Solution ~

[illegible] to the girls as 8 to 2 or 8/10 of 50 = boys and 2/10 = girls of the boys are to be 6 to 2 then 6/8 of 40 = 30 boys hence 40 - 30 or 10 boys must leave

4

[illegible] to whose rate of sailing in still water [illegible] current is 4 miles an hour, and is gone 6 hours how far did [illegible]

~ [illegible] ~

The rate going is 12 + 4 or 16 mi. an hour, the rate returning 12 - 4 or 8 mi. to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8 or 3/16 of an hour to go and return 1 mi. in 6 h. it would go as far as 6 ÷ $\frac{3}{16} = \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{16}{3} = 32$

Ans. 32 mi.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Practical Arithmetic.

1

Increased from my premises [illegible] $988 and D $126. His effects [illegible] What will each man receive?

Operation

$500 + $386 + $988 + $126 = $2000

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$;

$\frac{988}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$; $\frac{126}{2000} \times \$100 = \$6.30$

Ans. A receives $25.00 B 19.30 C $49.40 D $6.30

2

If 9 horses eat a load of hay in 12 days, how many horses can eat the same quantity in 3 days?

Operation

3 : 12 :: 9 : x 12 × 9 ÷ 3 = 36 horses. Ans. 36 horses.

3

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 ft. long, 9 feet high and 3 feet thick, when the days are 12 hours long, in what time will 30 men build a wall 300 feet

Operation

$$\frac{30:2 \quad 4 \times 4}{3:6 \quad 12 \times 20 \times 8 \times 8 \times 2 \times 15} = 240 \text{ days}$$

$$1:2 \quad 3 \qquad = 240 \text{ days.}$$

4

Laid the pieces of land the first is 125 rods long and 53 wide the second is 62½ rods long and 34 wide

Operation

125 × 53 = 6625 sq. rods. 62.5 × 34 = 2125 sq. rods. 37 × 160 = 5920 sq. rods.

6625 sq. rds. + 2125 sq. rds. + 5920 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rods.

√14670 = 121.11+ rds. 14670.0000 | 121.11+ rds. Ans.

	1	
22	1	
	44	
241	276	
	241	
2421	3500	
	2421	
24221	107900	
	24221	
	23011	

Katie Coulson

Book Third.

Practical Arithmetic.

1

A. \$500. B. \$336.60 \$98

D. \$126. His effects

2

If 9 horses eat a load,

as can eat the same

3

12X9÷3=36

3

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 ft long, 6 ft high, and 3 ft thick, when the days are 12 hours long, in what time will 30 men build a wall 36 ft long, 8 ft high, and 4 ft thick, if they work 8 hours a day?

$$\frac{4 \times 4}{12 \times 30 \times 8 \times 8 \times 12 \times 15} = 240 \text{ Ans } 240 \text{ days}$$

$$\overline{20 \times 30 \times 8 \times 20 \times 8}$$

I have two pieces of land; the first is 125 rods long and 53 rods wide; the second is 62½ rods long and 34 wide: the third [illegible] square field whose area will be equal to the two pieces?

Operation

$125^{rds} \times 53^{rds} = 6625$ sq. rds. $62.5 \times 34 = 2125$ sq rds; $37 \times = 5920$ sq rds

6625 sq. rds. $+ 2125$ sq. rds $+ 5920$ sq. rds $= 14670$ sq rds

$\sqrt{14670} = 121.11+$ rds $\quad 14670.00\,00\,00 \; (121.11+$ rds. ch. rd

1

22

Ninth Grade

Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

the tail, plus ¼ of the body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail. Required the weight of the fish.

~ Solution ~

[illegible] oz. + 12 lb. = weight of b. if 12 oz. is ½ lb. then 2 × 2 lb. or weight of c. is 2 × 12 = 24 oz.; if the b. body weighs 24 oz. ¼ of b. is 6 oz. b. weighs 3 + 6 = 9 oz. Hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz.

— 2 —

A gentleman receives $4 a day for his labor, and pays $8 a week for his board; at the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $144. Required the number of idle and working days.

~ Solution ~

[illegible] and his board was $80 he lost by idleness $240 − $224 = $16. If his wages was $4 a day then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. If he saves $144 and paid $80 for board he receives $144 + 80 = $224 he must have worked as many days as $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days. Ans 4 idle days, 56 working days.

go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8 = 3/16
go as far as 6 ÷ 3/16 = 6 × 16/3 or 32 mi

Auth. Ausg.

Vollständiges Lehrbuch

3 hands when they work 8 hours a day.

Practical

30 : 12
30 : 3 1
6 : 8 :: 15 : x.
3 : 6
8 : 2

$$x = \frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{12}} \times \overset{10}{\cancel{30}} \times 8 \times 6 \times \overset{4}{\cancel{2}} \times 15}{30 \times 30 \times 6 \times 8 \times 8} = 240$$ Ans. 240 days.

4

A man has a piece of land; the first is 125 rods long, and 53 rods wide; the second is 62 1/2 rods long, and 34 wide; the third is 37 rods square. How many square rods will be equal to the three pieces?

Solution.

125 x 53 = 6625 sq. rods; 62.5 x 34 = 2125 sq. rods; 37 S. = 5920 sq. rd.
6625 sq. rds + 2125 sq. rds. + 5920 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rds.

$\sqrt{14670} = 121.14$ rods.

14670.0000 | 121.14 rods. Ans.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

The tail of a fish weighs 3 ounces; the head weighs as much as the tail and half the body; the body weighs as much as the head

— Solution —

As the head weighs as much as the tail + ½ of the body + 3 oz = body; if the tail + head weighs twice as much as the head and body, the 2 tails + ½ lb. or 12 oz + ½ lb = weight of lb. if 12 oz. is ½ lb. or weight of lb. 2 × 12 = 24 oz. is the body.

½ lb. weighs 3 + 6 = 9 oz. hence the fish weighs 9 + 3 + 6 = 18 oz.

— 2 —

A mariner saves $14 a day for his labor and loses $4 a week for his board; at the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $174; required the number of idle and working days.

— Solution. —

If he saved $174 in 10 weeks, and his board was $80 in last by idleness $240 − 224 = $16; if he has a day then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. If he saved $144

4

Practical Arithmetic.

Fifth Grade.

1

2

2 men 12 days. 3 women 12 days. 4 boys 12 days. How many boys can

3

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet thick, in how many days can 12 men in half the time build a wall 60 feet long, 6 feet high, and 6 feet thick, working the same number of hours each day?

$$\frac{\cancel{12}^{4} \times \cancel{3}^{1} \cancel{40} \times \times \times \cancel{8} \times \cancel{12}^{4} \div 5}{\cancel{80} \times \cancel{32} \times 6 \cancel{13} \times \cancel{8}} :: 15 : x = 240 \text{ds. } 24^{\text{h}}$$

A Gentleman has a square field the first is 125 rods long and 5 rods wide. The second is 62½ rods long and 34 rods wide. The third contains 37 acres. What will be the length of the side of a square field whereas mill be equal to the three pieces?

Operation.

$125 \times 5 = 625$ sq rods: $62.5 \times 34 = 2125$ sq rods: $37 A = 5920$ sq rods

625 sq rods $+ 2125$ sq rods $+ 5920$ sq rods $= 14670$ sq rds.

$\sqrt{14670} = 121.114$ rds: 14670.0000 | 121.114 rds Ans.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

— 3 —

[illegible] grand there are 8 bags to a gain [illegible] bag [illegible] radiation that 4 bags to a bag 2 gain.

— Solution. —

For bags per to for gain are 8 to 2 or 4 of 50 = [illegible]
to equal 4 bags are to 2 then 5 = there [illegible] or
bags 2/8 the number of gain. $\frac{6}{5} \times 40 = 30$ if there [illegible]
then 40 - 30 or 10 bags must leave.

— 4 —

A steamboat with current rate of sailing in still water
a hour descends a river whose current is 4 miles an
a gone 6 hours how far did it go?

— Solution. —

The rate going is 12 + 4 or 16 miles an hour. The rate
12 - 4 or 8 miles to go and return one mile it will be $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8}$ or
3/16 of an hour. If it requires 3/16 of one hour to
one mile in 6 hours it would go as far as $6 \div \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{16}{3} = 32$ mi.

Lewis A. Norris

Lewis ville June 9 1870

Ninth Grade —

Practical Arithmetic.

I

[illegible]

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$; $\frac{988}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$; $\frac{126}{2000} \times \$100 = \$6.30$

[illegible]

II

[illegible]

III

If 2 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 ft. long, 6 ft. high, and 3 ft. thick, when the days are 12 hours long, in what time will 30 men build a wall 300 ft. long, 8 ft. high, and 6 ft. thick, when they work 8 hours a day?

Operation

IV

2 Parcels of land: the first is 125 rds long and 34 rds wide: the second is 62½ rds long and 53 rds wide: the third contains 37 acres:

Operation—

125 rds × 53 = 6625 sq. rds: 62.5 rds × 34 = 2125 sq. rds.: 37 A. = 5920 sq. rds.

121.11 rds Ans.

Ninth Grade

Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

— 3 —

[illegible]

~ Solution ~

The boys ran to the girls as 8 to 2 or 4/10 of 50 = boys and 1/10 of 50 =
[illegible] 3 [illegible] the school.

— 4 —

[illegible]

~ Solution ~

The rate going is 12+4, or 16 mi. an hour; the rate returning 12-4 or 8 mi.
to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8, or 3/16 of an hr. If it
[illegible] and return 1 mi. in 6 hr. it would go as far
[illegible] = 32 mi. Ans 32 mi.

Nellie Keefe.

[illegible]

Part II Grade

Fractions & Arithmetic

I

II

III

Operation.

30 : 12

11 : 330

$$x : \frac{\times 2 \times 330 \times \times \times 8 \times \times 2 \times 15}{\quad \times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \times}$$

5 : 6

Ans. 240 days.

IV

I have three pieces of land; the first is 125 rds. long, and [illegible] is 62½ rods long, and 34 wide; the third contains 87 acres [illegible] the side of a square field [illegible] the three pieces?

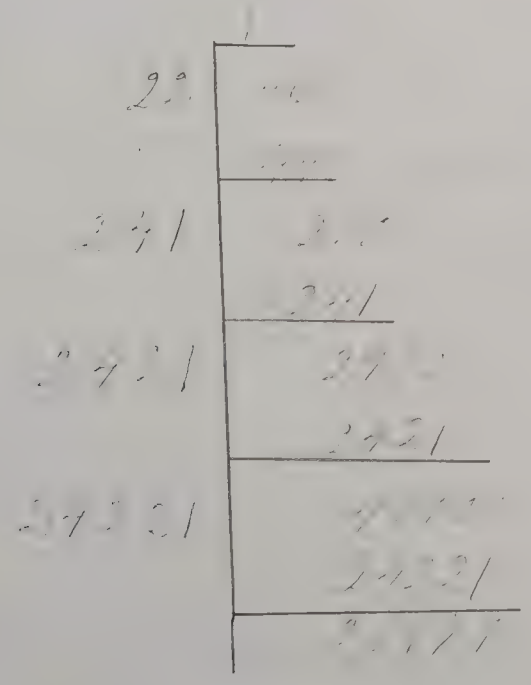
Operation.

125 rds × 53 rds = 6625 sq. rds. 62.5 rds × 34 rds = 2125 sq. rds.

87 A. = 13920 sq. rds. 6625 sq. rds + 2125 sq. rds. + 13920 sq. rds. =

[illegible] 146.70 = 121.11 + rds.

146'70.00'00 | 121.11 + rds. Ans.



Lawrence Jan. 1870.

Ray Sullivan.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

The tail of a pike weighs 3 ounces, the head weighs as much as the tail plus ½ of the weight of the body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail; Required the weight of the fish.

— Solution —

If the head weighs as much as the tail + ½ lb. weight of the body, then ½ of lb. + 3 oz. = lb. if the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, then 2 × 6 oz. + ½ of 12 oz. + ½ lb. weight of lb. if 12 oz. is ½ lb. then 2½ lb. or weight of lb. is 2 × 12 = 24 oz.: if the body weighs 24 oz. ¼ of lb. is 6 oz. lb. weighs 16 oz.

hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz.

— 2 —

A gentleman received $16 a day for his labor, and pays $8 a week for his board; at the expiration of 11 weeks he has saved $144; required the number of idle and working days.

— Solution. —

If he saved $144 in 11 weeks and his board was $88 he lost by idleness $240 - $224 = $16: if his wages was $4 a day then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. If he saved $144 + $16 + $80 = $224 he must have worked as many days $224 ÷ 14 = 56 days.

Ans 4 idle days, 56 working days.

(5) There are 30 pupils in a certain school, consisting of girls and boys, and there are 8 boys to 2 girls; how many boys must leave the school that there may be 6 boys to 2 girls?

— Solution —

There are 8 boys to 2 girls or 8/10 of 50 boys and 2/10 of 50 = girls; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 then 6/8 × 40 = 30 boys.

hence 40 − 30 or 10 boys must leave.

(7) A steamship whose rate of sailing in still water is 12 mi an hour descends a river whose current is 4 mi an hour, and is gone 6 hours: how far did it go?

— Solution. —

The rate going is 12 + 4 = 16 mi an hour; the rate returning 12 − 4 or 8 mi; to go and return one mi, it would take $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8} =$ [illegible] of an hour; and to go and return 1 mi in 6 h. it would go as far as $6 \div \frac{3}{16} = 6 \times \frac{16}{3}$ or 32 mi.

Kay Sullivan

St. Marys School

Lawrence, June 9, 1890.

Arithmetic.

I

II

III

Operation

4 10 4

12 X 320 X 8 X 4 X 40 X 8

3 Ans 240 days

IV

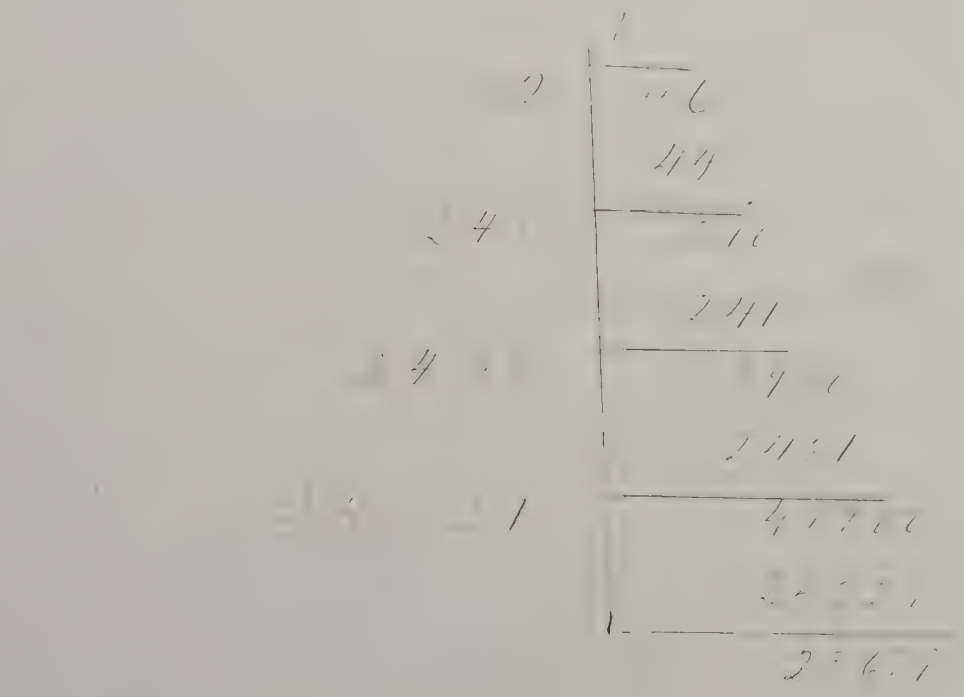
I have three pieces of land, the first is 125 rods long, and 53 wide; the second is 62½ rods long, and 34 wide; the third contains 37 A. [illegible] will be equal to the three pieces?

Operation

125 X 53 rds. = 6623 sq. rds.; 62.5 X 34 rds. = 2125 sq. rds.; 37 A. [illegible] sq. rds. + 3720 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rds.

14670 sq. rds. = 121.11+ rds

14670.0000 | 121.11+ rds Ans.



Mason & Russell.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

[illegible]

— Solution —

[illegible]

— 2 —

[illegible]

— Solution —

If he saved $144 in 4 weeks, or 28 days, he saved $144 ÷ 4 = $36 in 1 week. $36 − $28 = $8, the amount he saved in 1 week more than he spent. $8 × 28 = $224, the amount he saved in 28 days. $28 − $224 = $56, the amount he spent in 28 days. $8 × 4 = $32, the amount he saved in 4 days. $36 − $32 = $4, the amount he spent in 4 days. $56 ÷ $4 = 14 days, the number he worked. 28 − 14 = 14 days, the number he was idle.

Ans. 14 idle days and 14 working days.

— 3 —

There are 50 pupils in a certain school, consisting of boys and girls, and the number of girls to boys is as 2 girls to 3 boys; how many boys must leave the school, that the number of girls to boys may be as 2 girls to 3 boys?

— Solution —

The number of girls as 2 to 3 or 2/5 of 50 = boys, and 3/5 of 50 = girls; if the boys are to be 3 to 2, then 3/5 x 40 must be the number of boys. Since 40 − 30, or 10 boys must leave.

— 4 —

A boat's rate of sailing in still water is 12 miles an hour, and the current is 4 miles an hour, and is gone 6 hours; how far did it go?

— Solution —

The rate going is 12 + 4, or 16 miles an hour, the rate returning is 12 − 4 or 8 mi.; to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8, or 3/16 of an hour. If it requires 3/16 of an hour to go and return one mi., in 6 hr. it would go as far, 6 ÷ 3/16 = 6 x 16/3, or 32 miles.

Maria J. Barrell.

St Mary's School

Lawrence, June 9, 1890.

Practice.

Partial Payments.

1

A merchant failing in trade, owes A $500, B $386, C $?; and D $126. His effects are sold for $100. What will each receive?

Operation.

$500 + $386 + $958 + $126 = $2,000.

$100 = $630

Ans. A receives $25.00, B $19.30, C $49.40, D $6.30.

2

If nine horses eat a load of hay in 12 days, how many horses can eat the same quantity in 3 days?

3 : 12 :: 9 : x.

12 × 9 ÷ 3 = 36 horses. Ans. 36 horses.

3

A man can in 15 days, can build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet [illegible] and 3 feet thick, how many days will it take 10 men to build a wall 50 rods long, 8 feet high and 4 feet thick, working 10 hours a day.

Solution.

$$\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{2}} \times \frac{\cancel{15}}{\cancel{300}} \times \cancel{11} \times \cancel{1} \times \frac{11}{\cancel{2}} \times 15$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{34} \times \cancel{33} \times \cancel{1} \times \cancel{1} \times \cancel{1} \times \cancel{1}}{\cancel{2}}$$

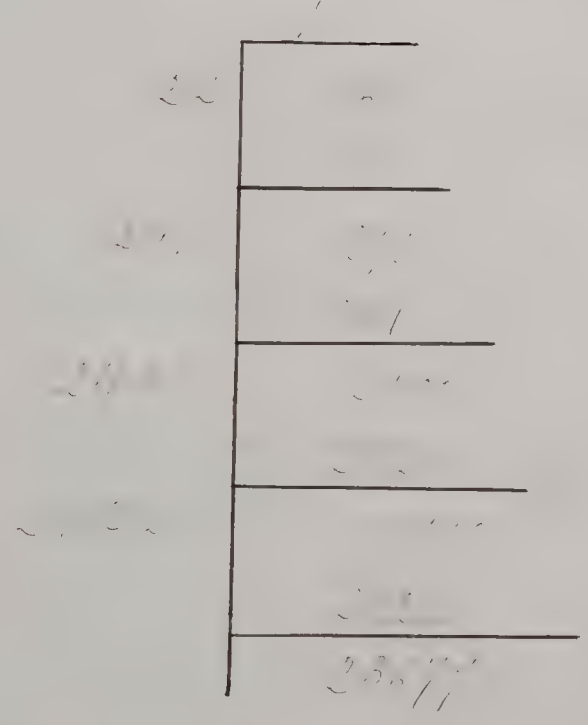
[illegible] first is 125 rds. long, and [illegible] long, and 34 wide; the third contains [illegible] the length of the side of a [illegible] be equal to the three pieces.

Operation.

[illegible] $= 2.5 \times 34 = 125$ sq. rds. [illegible] $= 17.30$ sq. rds.

[illegible] $= 25 + 2.30 =$ [illegible] sq. rds. $\sqrt{14870} = 121.14+$ rds.

121.14 rds. Ans.



[illegible] Rods.

[illegible]

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

A fish weighs 3 oz. and the head weighs as much as the tail, plus ¼ of the weight of the body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail. Required the weight of the fish.

— Solution —

As the head weighs as much as the tail, plus ¼ of the body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, then 2 x 3 oz. + 1/4 lb. or 12 oz. + 1/4 lb. = weight of body. 1/4 lb. = 4 oz. and 12 oz. + 4 oz. = 16 oz. or weight of body. If the body weighs 2 x 12 = 24 oz. If the body weighs 24 oz. + 1/4 of it, the head weighs 3 + 6 = 9 oz. Hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz.

— 2 —

A man agreed to work for $6 a day, and pay $5 a week for his board; at the end of 10 weeks he had saved $144; required the number of idle and working days.

— Solution —

If he saved $144 in 10 weeks and his board was $80 he lost by idleness $2 yr. − 2 21 = $16. If he gained $6 by working 1 day, $16 ÷ 6 = 2 idle days. If he saved $6 and lost $5 he saved $6 − $5 = $1 by working 1 day. If he saved $1 by working 1 day he must work $144 ÷ 1 = 144 days. If he worked 144 days he was idle 10 weeks − 144 days = 26 days.

— 3 —

There are 50 pupils in a certain school, consisting of girls and boys, and they are 5 boys to 2 girls; how many boys must leave the school that there may be 6 boys to 2 girls?

Ans. [illegible] ÷ [illegible] × 50 = boys, and 2/9 × 50 = girls, & that boys age to be 6 to 2 then 6/8 × 40 = 30 boys; hence 40 − 30 or 10 must leave.

— 4 —

A steamboat whose rate of sailing in still water is 12 miles an hour descends a river whose current is 4 miles an hour, & again moves how far did it go?

Ans. [illegible]

The rate going is 12 + 4 = 16 mi. an hour, the rate returning is 8 mi. to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8 = 3/16 of an hr. it requires 3/16 of an hour to go and return 1 mi. in 6 hr. it would go as far as 6 ÷ 3/16 = 6 × 16/3 = 32 mi. Ans. 32 mi.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Practical Written Arithmetic.

1.

A merchant failing in trade, owes A. $500, B. $386, C. $988, D. $126. His effects are sold for $1,000. What will each receive?

Solution.

$500 + $386 + $988 + $126 = $2000.

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$; $\frac{988}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$; $\frac{126}{2000} \times \$100 = \$6.30$.

Ans. A. receives $25.00; B. $19.30; C. $49.40; D. $6.30

2.

If 9 horses eat a load of hay in 12 days, how many horses can eat the same quantity in 3 days?

Operation.

3 : 12 :: 9 : X. 12 × 9 ÷ 3 = 36 horses. Ans. 36 horses.

3.

If 12 men in 15 days can mow 3 fields of grass, how many men will be required to mow 4 fields in 5 days?

3

N. 2

30 : 300

6 : 8 : : 15 : x

3 : 6

8 : 12

$$x = \frac{12 \times 30 \times 8 \times 6 \times 12 \times 15}{30 \times 30 \times 6 \times 3 \times 8} = 240 \text{ days}$$

3 Ans. 240 days.

4

[illegible] and 53 rods; the second is 62½ rods long, and 34 wide; the third contains 37 acres; what will be the length of the side [illegible] to the three pieces?

125 rds. × 53 rds. = 6625 sq. rds.; 62.5 × 34 = 2125 = 2125 sq. rds.

[illegible]

sq. rds. + 2125 sq. rds. + 5920 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rds. $\sqrt{14670} = 121.11+$ rds.

14670.0000 | 121.11+ rds. Ans.

22	46
241	276
2421	2900
24221	47900
	24221

Proof $12111\frac{23679}{24221}$

$12.11 = \frac{[illegible]}{24221}$

12111
12111
12111
24222
12111

11839
11849

14670.0000

[illegible]

4.3?

Practical Arithmetic.

— Ninth Grade. —

I

A man sold a piece of land containing 6 acres, for $126. He sold 2 acres, at the same rate, for $100. What did he receive?

II

$500 + $336 + $985 + $12 = $1833.

$1833 − $1806.30 = $26.70.

Ans. He received $26.70 [illegible]

III

3 : 2 :: 9 : x; 12 × 9 ÷ 3 = 36. Ans. 36 boards.

IV

If 12 men in 15 days [illegible]

3 : 360 :: 2 × 3 × 1 × 1 × 11 × 15 / 36 × 3 × 1 × 3 × 1 = 110 Ans 110 days

6 : 5 ::

IV

Two men own a piece of land; the first is 125 rods long and 53 rods wide; the second is 62½ rods long and 34 wide; the first said that he would give the second as much land as would make his piece equal to the other piece. How much land must he give?

(Solution.)

125 rds × 53 rds = 6625 sq. rds; 62½ rds × 34 rds = 2125 sq. rds; 37 A. 59 sq. rds; 125 rds + 62½ rds + 59 sq. rds = 146 sq. rds.

146 rds − 121 = 25 rds.

146 rds | 121 rds 11 sq. rds

4 7 sq.

24 21

Kevin A. Carpenter

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

If he saved $1.41 and paid $80 for board he received
[illegible]
on $3.24 ÷ 4 = 56 days. Hence 4 idle days and 56 working.

—3—

There are 50 pupils in a certain school consisting of
girls and boys; and there are 8 boys to 2 girls. How
[illegible] leave this school that there may be
[illegible]
and 2/10 of 50 = 40 girls; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 it is
6/8 × 40 = 30 boys; hence 40 − 30 or 10 boys must leave.

—4—

A coal whose rate of sailing in still water is
2 [illegible] and a current [illegible]
[illegible] and against the current
[illegible]

[illegible] going 9 miles with the current; [illegible]
will take 1/10 + 1/8 or 9/16 of an hour. If it requires 9/16 of
an hour to go and return 1 mile, in 6 hours it would
go as far as $6 \div \frac{9}{16} = \overset{2}{6} \times \frac{16}{9}$ or 32 mi. Ans. 32 miles.

Mary F. Cummings

[illegible]

Lawrence, June 9, 1892.

Practical Arithmetic
Ninth Grade.

1.

A merchant failing in trade, owes A $500, B $386, C $958, and D $126. His effects are sold for $100. What will each man receive?

Operation.

$500 + $386 + $958 + $126 = $2000.

$\frac{500}{2000} \times 100 = \$25$. $\frac{386}{2000} \times 100 = \$19.30$. $\frac{958}{2000} \times 100 = \$47.90$

$\frac{126}{2000} \times 100 = \$6.30$

Ans. A receives $25.00, B $19.30, C $47.90, D $6.30.

2.

[illegible]

3.

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 feet long, 6 ft high, and 3 feet thick when the days are 12 hours long, in what time will 30 men

thick, when they work 8 hours a day

Operation

30 : 12
30 : 300
6 : 5
3 : 6
8 : 12

$$\therefore 15 : x. \quad \frac{4 \times 10 \times 4 \times 12 \times 15}{30 \times 30 \times 6 \times 3 \times 5} = 240 \text{ Ans } 240 \text{ days}$$

4

A man has three pieces of land; the first is 125 rds long, and 53 wide; the second is $62\frac{1}{2}$ rods long, and 34 wide; the third contains 37 acres; what will be the length of the side of a square field whose area will be equal to the three pieces?

Operation

125 rds. × 53 rds = 6625 sq rds. 62.5 rds × 34 rds = 2125 sq rds
37 A = 5920 sq rds. 6625 sq rds + 2125 sq rds + 5920 sq rds = 14670 sq rds. $\sqrt{14670} = 121.11 +$ rds

14670.00'00 | 121.111 + A.

1
2 41
241 | 100
2421 | 17700
24221 | 211 21

23679

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

— 2 —

days $12 ÷ 4 36 days. Ans Hiddi da and 36 remaining days.

— 3 —

There are 50 pupils in a certain school, consisting of girls and boys, and there are 8 boys to 2 girls; how many boys must have the school that it may be 6 boys to 2 girls.

~ Solution ~

The boys are to the girls, as 8 to 2, or 4/5 of 50 = boys and 2/10 of 50 = girls; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 then 6/8 × 40 must equal the number of boys hence 40 - 30 or 10 boys must

— 4 —

A steamboats whose rate of sailing in still water is 12 miles an hour, ascends a river whose current is 4 miles an hour, and is gone 6 hours; how far did it go?

~ Solution ~

The rate going is 12 + 4 or 16 mi. an hour; the rate returning 12 - 4 = 8 mi. to go and return one mile it will take 1/16 + 1/8 = 3/16 of an hour. If it requires 3/16 of an hour to go and return 1 mi. in 6 hours it would go as far as 6 ÷ 3/16 = 6 × 16/3 or 32 mi.

Emily A. Cooper.

St. Mary's School

Lawrence, June 4, 1859.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

[illegible]

~ Solution ~

[illegible] head and tail, [illegible] 1/4 of the weight of the body, then 1/4 of lb. + 3 oz = [illegible] lb., if the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, then 2 × 6 + 1/4 lb. or 12 oz + 1/2 lb. = weight of lb. if 12 oz is 1/2 lb. the [illegible] 2 × 12 = 24 oz. + 1/4 lb. 6 oz. [illegible] 13 36 oz.

— 2 —

A gentleman receives $4 a day for his labor, [illegible] pays $5 a week for his board; at the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $144; required the number of idle and working days

~ Solution ~

If he saved $144 in 10 weeks and his board was

$80. must be idleness $240-224=$16. if his wages were $4 a day then $16÷4=4 idle days. If he saved $144 and paid $80 for board he received $144+$80=$224 he must have worked as many days as $4 is contained times in $224 i.e. 56 days and was idle 56-40=16 days.

3

[illegible] 50 [illegible] consisting [illegible] 1/2 [illegible] to 1 mile. How many boys must leave the school that there be 6 boys to 2 girls?

Solution

The boys are to the girls as 5 is to 2 or 5/10×50=boys, and 2/10×50=girls; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 then 6/5×40 must equal number of boys 6/5×40=30 boys. hence 40-30 or 10 boys must leave.

4.

A steamboat whose rate of sailing in still water is 12 miles an hour, descends a river whose current is [illegible] and ascends it [illegible]

Solution

The rate going is 12+4, or 16 mi. an hour the rate returning 12-4, or 8 mi.; to go one mile it will take 1/16+1/8, or 3/16 of an hour. If it requires 3/16 of an hour to go and return 16 miles it would go as fast as 6÷3/16=6×16/3=32 mi.

Lillie M[illegible]

[illegible] School.

Lawrence, June 9, 1890.

Ninth Grade.—

Practical Arithmetic.—

A merchant [illegible] $126 His effects are sold for $100. What will each man receive?

Operation

$500 + $386 + $988 + $126 = $2000.

$\frac{500}{2000} \times \$100 = \$25$; $\frac{386}{2000} \times \$100 = \$19.30$; $\frac{988}{2000} \times \$100 = \$49.40$;

$\frac{126}{2000} \times \$100 = \$6.30$.

Ans. A receives $25.00; B 19.30, C 49.40, D $6.30.

If [illegible] days, how many horses can [illegible]

3 : 12 :: 9 : x; 12 x 9 ÷ 3 = 36 horses.

Ans. [illegible] horses.

3

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 30 feet long, 6 feet high, and 3 feet thick, when the days are 12 hours long, in what time will 30 men build a wall 300 feet long, 5 feet high, and 6 feet thick, when

they work 8 hours a day.

Operation

$$\frac{\cancel{2}^{4} \times \cancel{3}^{\cancel{5}} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5}^{4} \times 15}{\cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5} \times \cancel{5}} = 240 \text{ Ans. } 240 \text{ days.}$$

4

I have three pieces of land; the first is 125 rds long and 53 wide the second is 625 rds long and 34 wide; the third contains 37 acres what will be the length of the side of a square field whose area will be equal to the three pieces?

Operation

125 x 53 = 6625 sq. rds; 625 x 34 = 2125 sq. rds; 37 A = 5920 sq. rds.

6625 sq. rds + 2125 sq. rds + 5920 sq. rds = 14670 sq. rds.

$\sqrt{14670}$ = 121.11+ rds

14670.000 | 121.11+ rds. Ans.

1	
22	46
	44
241	270
	241
2421	2900
	2421
24221	47900
	24221
	23679

Lawrence, June 4, 1890.

Respectfully

Ninth Grade Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

The tail of a fish weighs 3 ounces, The head, weighs as much as the tail, plus ¼ of the weight of body, and the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail; Required the weight of the fish.

— Solution —

If the head weighs as much as the tail plus ¼ of the body, then ¼ of b. + 3 oz = h; if the body weighs + is as much as the head and tail, then 2 × 6 oz + ¼ of 12 oz + ½ oz = 12 oz + ½ oz = ½ of b; if ½ oz is ½ lb. then 2 lb. weight of b. is 2 × 12 = 24 oz; if the body weighs 24 oz. ¼ of b. is 6 oz. h. weighs 3 + 6 = 9 oz. Hence the fish weighs 9 + 24 + 3 = 36 oz.

— 2 —

A gentleman receives $4 a day for his labor and pays $5 a week for his board at the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $144: required the number of idle and working days.

— Solution —

If he saved $144 in 10 weeks and his board was $80 he lost by idleness $240 − 224 = $16; if his wages was $4 a day then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. If he saved $144 and paid $80 for board he received $144 + 80 = $224 he must worked as many days as $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days. Ans. 4 idle days, 56 working days.

— 5 —

There are 50 pupils in a certain school consisting of girls and boys and there are 8 boys to 2 girls how many boys must leave the school that there may be 6 boys to 2 girls?

~ Solution ~

The boys are to the girls as 8 to 2 or $\frac{8}{10}$ of 50 = boys and $\frac{2}{10}$ of 50 = girls: if the boys are to be 6 to 2 then $\frac{6}{8} \times 40 = 30$ boys; hence 40 − 30 or 10 boys must leave.

— $\frac{1}{7}$ —

A steamboat whose rate of sailing in still water is 12 miles an hour decends a river whose current is 4 miles an hour, and is gone 6 hours: how far did it go?

~ Solution ~

The rate going is 12 + 4 or 16 mi an hour: the rate returning 12 − 4 or 8 mi to go and return one mile it will take $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{16}$ of an hour. If it requires $\frac{3}{16}$ of an hour to go and return one mile in 6 hours it will go as far as $\frac{3}{1} \times \frac{2}{16} \times \frac{16}{3}$ or 32 mi. Ans. 32 miles.

Maggie Barry.

St. Marys School

Lawrence, June 9, 1890.

Ninth Grade ~
Practical Arithmetic.

1

A merchant failing in trade owes A $500 B $376 C $911
and D $124 How much can he pay each if
he can pay in?

Operation

5"11 / 5 31 / 5 111 / 5 [illegible]

$\frac{300}{2061} \times \$1 = \frac{384}{2061} \times \$1 = .31$

[illegible]

Ans. [illegible]

2

If 9 horses eat a load of hay in 12 days how many horses
can eat the same quality in 3 days?

Operation

3 : 12 :: 9 : x : 12 × 9 ÷ 3 = 36 horses. Ans 36 horses.

3

If 12 men in 15 days can build a wall 36 ft long, 6 ft
high and 3 ft thick, how many days can 12 men build
a like wall 300 feet long, 8

Operation

36 : 12
36 : 360
6 : 1
3 : 1
1 : 12

:: 15 : x

$$x = \frac{\cancel{2} \times 3 \times \cancel{6} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{4} \times \cancel{2} \times 15}{\cancel{3} \times \cancel{1} \times \cancel{1} \times \cancel{1} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{1}} = 240$$

Answer 240 days.

Question 4

Question: the first is 125 rods long and 53 rods wide; the second is 62½ rods long and 34 wide; the third is [illegible] how many square rods in the largest?

Solution

125 × 53 = 6625 sq. rds. 625 × 34 = 2125 37 A. = 5920 sq. rds.
6625 sq. rds + 2125 sq. rds + 5920 sq. rds. = 14670 sq. rds.
160 14670 = 121.11+ rds. 146700000 | 121.11+ rds. Ans.

12	1.
141	111
	141
2421	131
	1141
14111	1111
	24111
	1311

Louisa Gunning.

Agnes Cline.

Ninth Grade
Mental Arithmetic.

— 1 —

[illegible] give the interest, five % of the weight of the Iron and the body weighs twice as much as the head and the [illegible]

— 2 —

[illegible] week for his board. At the expiration of [illegible] he had saved $144 required the number of idle and working days.

[illegible]

Of the said $144 in 10 weeks and his board was $70 he lost by idleness $240 − 224 = $16 if his wages were $4 a day then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. Of he saved $144 and

paid $15 for board he received $11.41.50 = $224 he must
have worked as many days as $224 ÷ 4 = 56 days.

If 250 of my fifteen thousand men were boys and my
quadrupeds are boys to my girls how many
of my men were boys? Ans 50.

If 2/5 of the pupils are 5 to 2 or 5/7 of 50 = boys and
2/7 of 50 = girls. If the boys are to be clothed 5/7 X 40
must equal the number of boys hence 40-30 or 10
boys must be

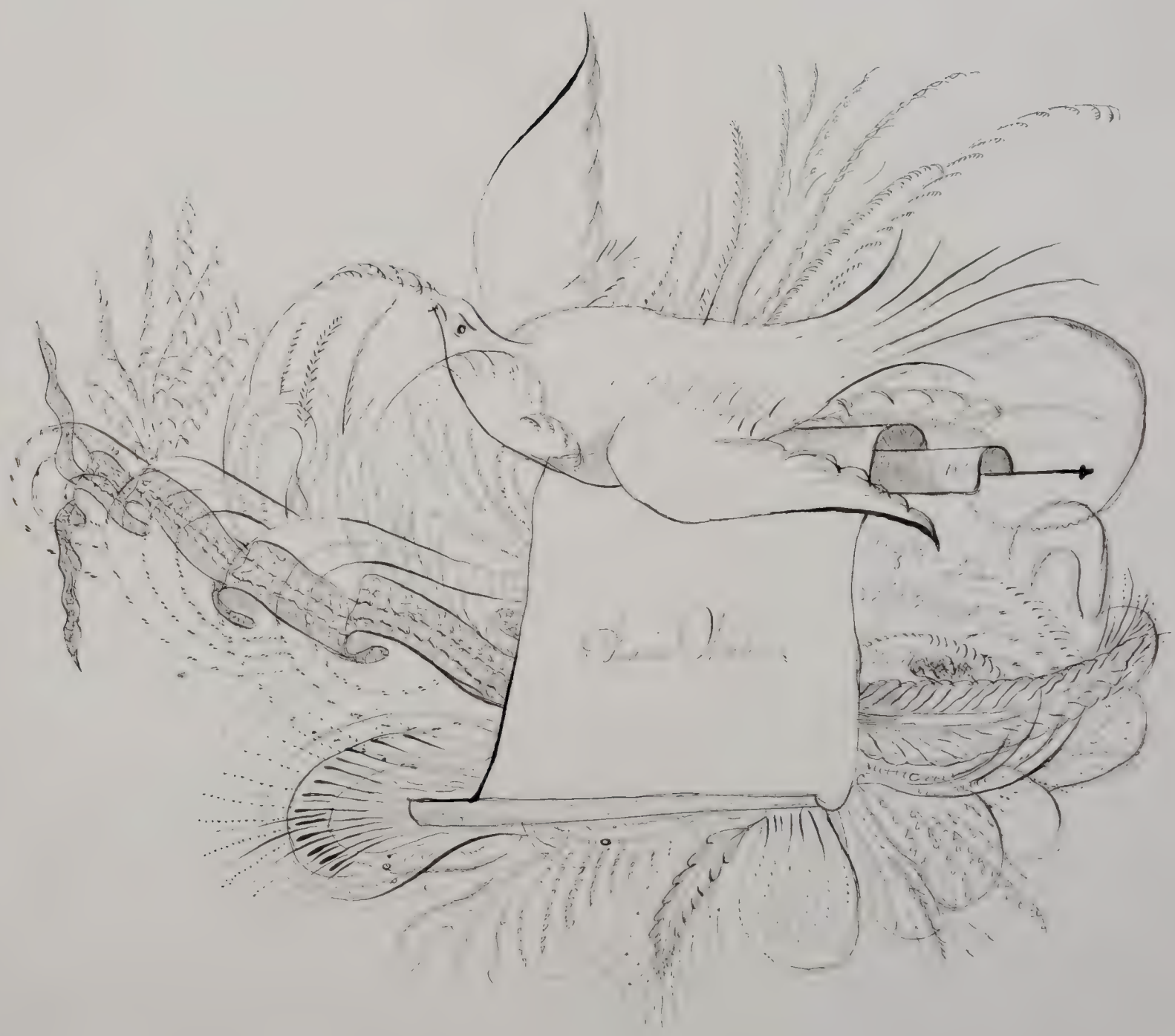
If 6 men can do a piece of work in 12 days how many men will
it take to do the same work in 4 days?

Answering this 12 ÷ 4 or 6 men will how therefore re-
turning 12 - 4 or 8 miles to go and return one mile in
order 1/16 + 1/16 or 3/16 of an hour & Peter requires 3/16 of an hour
to go and return in like manner 1 2 miles it requires 6 3/11
6 3/11 = 8 × 11/8 or 32 miles Ans 32 miles.

Your Colour

Old Boys School

Examination



Ninth Grade. Grammar.

2

The Lord is my keeper; he is my shade upon my right hand
and is carried by the current of the Gulf Stream

	keeper		
	One		
			current
			of Gulf Stream
			is

The Horse.
Sixth Grade.

From the beginning of History there is no animal which is more of a friend to man than the horse. Men of all ages have admired and loved the horse. The lion is called the "King of Beasts" and is magnificent as he roams in his forest home, but the horse, though not so kingly is more admired, useful and loved. Well has it been said that the horse is a noble animal for, from the tip of his fine head to his graceful feet, he is pleasing to the eye.

The first horse brought to this continent, was by Hernando Cortez and when the natives saw him they thought he was a god. But in the old world horses were known long before this. They were in all the great battles rushing into the thickest of the fight, bearing their riders on to victory as they were in our own Civil war. It is said that in such times of excitement a horse will show as much bravery as a man. In those old times the horses of rich men were dressed in gay trappings all embroidered in gold and silver and often precious stones.

Just as many, if not more, are, many families, so it is with the horse. There are as many families of them, but of them the most beautiful and highly prized is the Arabian steed. Read somewhere that an Arab loved his horse and treated him as well as he did his children. I believe this is true, because once I heard a gentle-

man read a story from a book called "Ben Hur" and it was about
a man who had two beautiful Arabian horses. They had no
[illegible] and they were tied in the tent, and all they ought to eat and
drink he had taught them by love.

There is of course a great difference in the appearance of horses.
Sometimes we see a team of fine thoroughbreds,
[illegible] side by side with the hard working
[illegible] that always look as if a cruel man and his [illegible] both
[illegible]. Sometimes we see stables, that one would be glad to
[illegible] and horses carefully looked after as human beings.
[illegible] taught and disciplined. They are trained in all
[illegible] easily managed; but many of them would [illegible] be
[illegible] treated! The number of people who are kind
to horses is not so great as the number who are good to them.

A man cannot have a more loving or gentle companion
than the horse. They are always grateful when spoken to with
kindness - they are always willing to serve and remain faith-
ful to the end.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence, June 17, 1890.

Sixth Grade Mental Arithmetic

— 1 —

The tail of a pike weighs 3 ounces, the head weighs as much as the tail, plus ¼ of the weight of the body; and the body weighs as much as the head and tail; required the weight of the fish.

~ Solution ~

If the head weighs as much as the tail plus ¼ of the body then 3 oz. + ¼ b. = h.; and if the body weighs twice as much as the head and tail, then 2 × 3 oz. + 3 oz. + ¼ b. = 2 oz. + ¼ b. if 12 oz. = ½, 2/2 or h. = 2 × 12 oz. or 24 oz. the weight of b. If the body weighs 24 oz. ¼ of b. is 6 oz. h. weighs 3 oz. + 6 oz. = 9 oz. Hence the fish weighs 3 oz. + 9 oz. + 24 oz. or 36 oz.

— 2 —

A gentleman receives $4 a day for his labor and pays $5 a week for his board; at the expiration of 10 weeks he has saved $144 omitting the number of idle and working days.

~ Solution ~

If he saved $144 in 10 weeks and his board was $50 he lost by idleness $240 − 224 = $16; If his wages were $4 a day, then $16 ÷ 4 = 4 idle days. If he saved $144 and paid $50 for board, he received $144 + $50 = $224. Hence he

have worked as many days as $224 ÷ 4 = 56 da.

Answer. 4 idle days & 56 working days.

3.

There are 50 pupils in a certain school consisting of girls and boys and there are 8 boys to 2 girls. How many boys must leave the school that there may be 6 boys to 2 girls?

Solution.

The boys are to the girls as 8 to 2 or $\frac{8}{10}$ of 50 = boys and $\frac{2}{10}$ of 50 = girls; if the boys are to be 6 to 2 then $\frac{6}{8} \times 40 = 30$ boys, hence 40 − 30 or 10 boys must leave.

4

A steamboat whose rate of sailing in still water is 12 miles an hour, ascends a river whose current is 4 miles an hour, and is gone 6 hours: how far did it go?

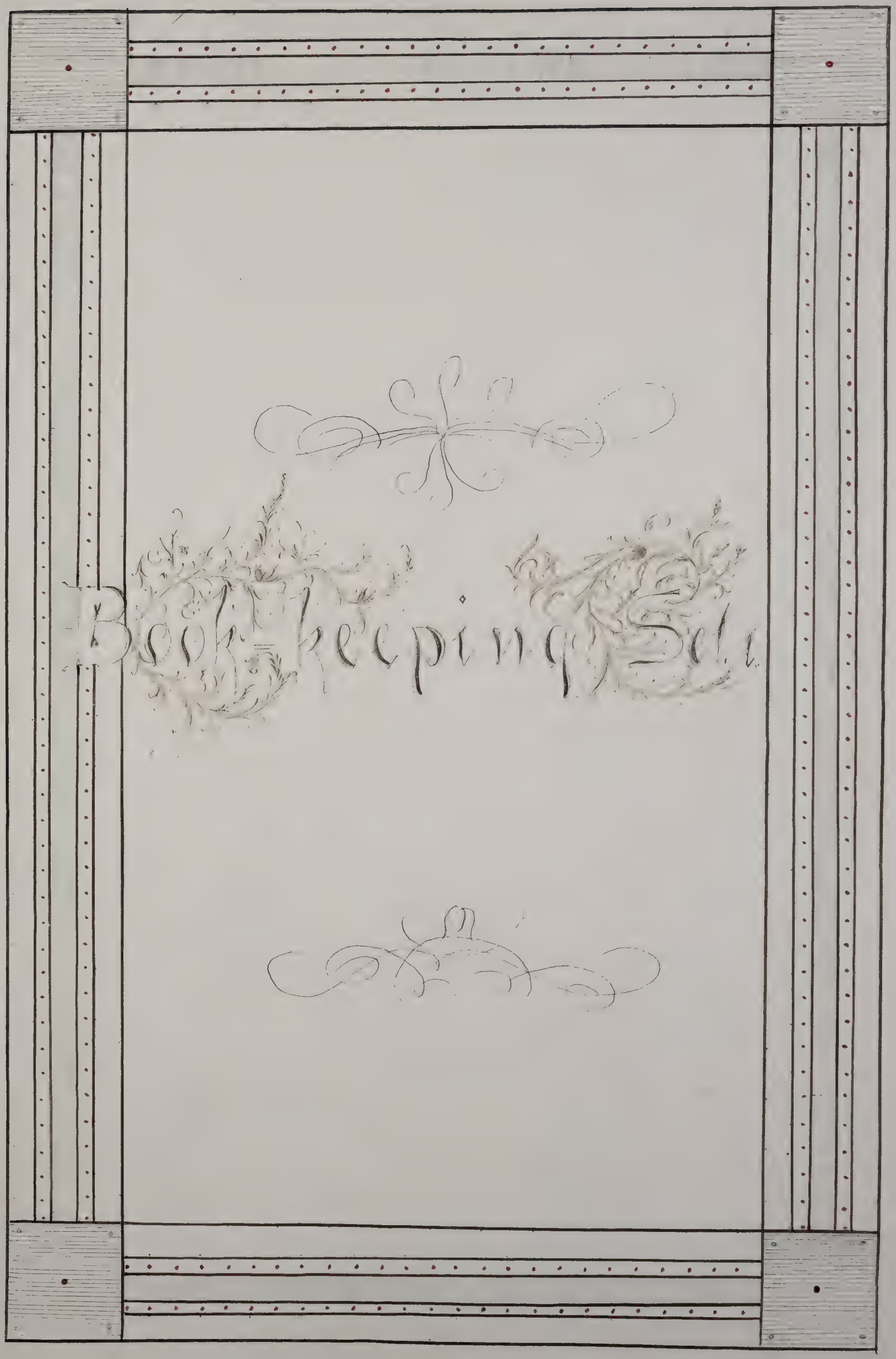
Solution

The rate going is 12+4 or 16 mi. an hour; the rate returning 12 − 4 or 8 mi. to go and return one mile it will take $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{16}$ of an h. If it requires $\frac{3}{16}$ of an hour to go and return 1 mi. in 6 h. it would go as far as $6 ÷ \frac{3}{16} = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{16}{3}$ or 32 mi.

Katie Lucy

St. Mary's School

Lawrence, June 9, 1890.



Ninth Grade.

Ledger.

June 12			
" "			
" 12			
" "			
" 13			
16			
June 13			
June 13			
June 12			
June			
June 14			

A P Glover

Hauptbuch

Ledger

	2	M. X. Taylor, Hr.			
		85 lbs. Butter	@ .42		
		Louisa W. Kline,	Cr.		
		2 Pr. Ladies Blue Suits	@ $1.15		
					2.75
					2.50

	1			
June 12	2			
June 12	3			
June 13	2			
June 13	3			
June 13	4			
June 13	7			
June 14	3			
June 14	1			

Dr.

To [illegible] Granulated Sugar,
1000 lbs [illegible]

Dr.

To [illegible] Havana Sugar,
340 [illegible]
" [illegible] Porto Rico Sugar,

Dr.

To Sight Draft on K. L. Andrew,

Dr.

		4			4		
		"			"		
		"			5		
				30	" Balance		95 89
		4			4		
		5			"		
		"			5		
			275 13		"		
		4			4		
		"			"		
		5		30	" Balance		69 25
15							
June 15	To Cash	4		June 15	By Sundries	4	
" 30	" Balance		183 42	"	"	5	
			383 42				383 42
18							
June 30	To Sundries	6					

	1	K. K. Keeler,				6	60
June 12		M. J. Taylor,					
		By 35 lbs Butter,	@ 42	14	70		
		Groceries		9 75	13	24	83
June 12		D. Lee Rose,					
		[illegible]	@ [illegible]	2	60		
		[illegible]		1	75	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]					
June 13		[illegible]				2	40
		[illegible]				2	60
		[illegible]					
June 13		[illegible]				2	00
		[illegible]					
June 13		[illegible]				2	13
		[illegible]					
		[illegible]				2	60
June 13	1	[illegible]				6	60
		[illegible]					
June 14		[illegible]					60
		[illegible]					
		[illegible]					
June 14	1	[illegible]		373	00		
		[illegible]	@ 42	66		373	66

Dr.

June 5 To 16 lbs. Crushed Sugar @ 21 3 36
" 2 webs N.Y. Bleached Muslin, 15 15 2 51

June 4 Reynolds & Moore.
By 1 box Havana Sugar.
540 lbs. 15 - 1 Tare 6 6
1 bbl Port Rico Sugar.
2 12 - 2 Tare 1 44 7 7 27

June 15 1

June 16 1

June 16 1

June 16 1

	16	"	Flour,
	2	"	Sundries
		30	" Cash,

Lawrence, June 12, 1890.

	K. F. Hodge,	Dr.				
	To Eggs.	@ $1.10			6	66
	M. L. Taylor,	Cr.				
June 12	By 35 lbs. of Butter.	@ .42	14	70		
" "	" Cash.		27.5	13	28	13
	H. F. Kline.	Dr.				
" "	To 2 yds Blue Silk.	@ $1.75	21	00		
" "	" Trimmings.		9	75	30	75
	[illegible]	Dr.				
" 12	To [illegible]	@ .30			2	46
" "	To [illegible]	@ .26			20	60
	[illegible]	Cr.				
" 3	By cash on Ac.				20	00
	[illegible]	Cr.				
" 3	By Groceries				275	13
" 3	By Cash on Ac.				200	00
	[illegible]	Dr.				
" 3	To Cash on Ac.				6	66
	[illegible]	Dr.				
" 11	To 2 ll Coffee	@ 33c .24			66	
	[illegible]	Dr.				
" "	To 3 lbs Green	@ .22	3	75	66	75

Lawrence, June 15. 1890.

M. L. Taylor,

	Bro. 60 lbs Butter,	@.40	24	00		
"	" 75 lbs Poultry,	@.15	11	25		
"	" 112 doz Eggs,	@.26	29	16	64	37
	[illegible]					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	36		
	" 2 [illegible]					
	ea. 44 = 88 yds.,	@22½	19	50	23	16

[illegible]

	[illegible]	@				
	[illegible]	@.45	63	00		
"	[illegible]					
	552 - 20 = 232 lbs	@.7	37	44	108	29

[illegible]

	[illegible]	@				
	[illegible]	@.26			20	80
	[illegible]					
	[illegible]	[illegible]			55	11

[illegible]

	[illegible]	@				
	[illegible]	[illegible]			85	11

[illegible]

	[illegible]	@				
	[illegible]	@ .40	14	40		
"	715 lbs [illegible]	@ 6.00	43	50	57	90

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]				
	[illegible]	@ $7.25	14	50		
"	[illegible]	@ .30	1	50	16	00

[illegible]

	H. L. Hendrix. Dr.				
June 3	L. Taylor. Cr. By 35 lbs Butter @ .42		14	70	
	By Cash				3 75
	By Cash				3 75
June 3	By Cash				2 40
June 12	By Cash & Draft				26 00
June 13	By Cash				1 13
" "	To Cash				200 00
June 13	By Cash				6 00
June 14	By Cash				40
June 15	By Cash				3 50
" "	By Cash				2 00

1870					1870			
June 12	To Sugar	4	6	60	June 13	By Cash		6	60
" 14	" Tea	"	3	75	" 14	" Hat		2	00
" 16	" Groceries	"	16	00	" 15	" Cash		3	75
			27	60				31	60

					June 12	By Sundries		
					" 14	" Cash		
					" 15	" Produce		
					" 16	" Eggs		
			3	58				25

June 12	To Mdse.	4	30	75	June 13	By Cash		20	00
" 14	" Tea	"		60					
			31	35				20	00

June 1	To Cash	4	21	13	June 13	By Groceries		21	13
" 30	" Bal		114	29	" 15	" Sugar		114	29
			135	42				135	42

June 12	To Groceries		9	00				

Katie F. Lucy

Kansas June 16/15

Lawrence, June 12, 1893

		K. L. Sowers, Dr.				
	1	To 6 gals. N. O. Syrup, @ $1.10			6	60
		M. L. Taylor, Cr.				
	2	By 35 lbs. of Butter, @ .42	14	70		
	"	" Groceries,	275	13	289	83
		Miss Louisa E. Kline, Dr.				
	3	To 12 yds. Blue Silk, @ $1.75	21	00		
	"	" Trimmings,	9	75	30	75
		M. L. Taylor, Dr.				
June 5	2	To 8 lbs. Rio Coffee, @ .30			2	40
		—Cr—				
		By 80 doz. Eggs, @ .26			20	8
		Miss Louisa E. Kline, Dr.				
June 13	3	By cash on a/c.			20	00
		Miss Louisa E. Kline, Dr.				
	1	To Groceries,			275	13
		—Cr—				
June 13	"	By cash on a/c.			200	00
		[illegible]				
[illegible]	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	
		Miss Louisa E. Kline, Dr.				
June 17	3	To 1/2 lb. Oolong Tea, @ $1.20			6	00
		[illegible]				
	1	[illegible]			[illegible]	
		— [illegible] —				
		[illegible]			[illegible]	

Lawrence, June 15. 1890.

2					24	00	
					11	25	
					21	12	67 37
	To 15 lbs. Crushed Sugar @		.21		3	30	
	" 2 reels N. Y. Standard Muslin,						
	44 @ 88 yds. @		22½		19	80	23 10
	Respectfully Rec'd						
4							
	540 - Tare 15 p/c = 459 lbs. @		.15		68	85	
	1344 Gold Dust Sugar,						
	252 - 20 = 232 lbs. @		.17		39	44	108 29

							4				
							"				
							5				
							"				
							4				
							"				
							3				

Lawrence June 12, 1890.

		K. L. Andre,			Dr.			
Jun	4	To 6 gal. S. O. Syrup,	@	$1.10			6	.60
		M. L. Taylor,			Cr.			
June 12	4	By 35 lbs. of Butter,	@	.42		15	.70	
" 12.		" Groceries,				275	.13	289	.83
		Miss Louisa G. King,			Cr.			
June 12	4	To 2 yds. Blue Silk,	@	$1.75		21	.00	
" "		" Trimmings,				9	.15	30	.15
		M. L. Taylor,			Dr.			
" "		To 6 lbs. Rice,	@	.10				2	.10
		Cr.						
" "		By 4 Cords Oak,	"	.25				20	.00
		Mrs. Louisa Lowe			Cr.			
June "	"	By Cash on a/c.						20	.00
		Reynolds & Moore			Cr.			
June 13	4	By Groceries,						275	.13
		—Dr.—						200	.00
" 13.		To Cash on a/c.,							
June 13		K. L. Andre			Cr.			
"		By 1 Wagon and Gall. of 6 c.						6	.60
		Mrs. Louisa G. King,			Cr.			
June "	"	To 1 Cook Stove,	@	$1.00					.66
		[illegible]							
June "	"	To [illegible]							
" "		" [illegible]	@	.22			.66		

C. K. Shuler, C.

1890.					1890.			
June 12.	To Syrup,	4.	6	60	June 13	By Cash,	6	60
" 14.	" Lot.		375	00	" 14	" Note,	200	00
" 16	" Groceries,		16	66	" 15	" Draft,	95	11
" "	" Cheese,			66	" 30.	By Balance	96	55
			398	26			398	26

D. [illegible] C.

1890					1890			
June 13.	To Coffee,	4	2	40	June 12.	By Butter & Groceries,	289	83
" 15.	" Merchandise		23	16	" 13	" Eggs,	20	50
" 16	" Cash,				" 15	" Cheese,	64	50
" 30	[illegible]		910		" 16	" Eggs,	1	50
			[illegible]	81			375	83

Q. [illegible] C.

[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	By Cash, on a/c	20	00
" 14	" [illegible]		6		" 30	" Balance	69	25
	" [illegible]							
			1					

O. Reynolds & Co. C.

June 13	To Cash,	4			1890			
" 30.	To Balance		[illegible]		[illegible]			
			353	42			353	42

E. F. [illegible] C.

[illegible]	To Cash,	6						

Lawrence, June 12, 1870

	1	[illegible]						
		M. L. Taylor.		Cr.				
June 12	2	By 35 lbs. Butter,	@	.42	14	70		
" "	"	[illegible]			275	13	289	83
		Miss Louisa G. Kline.		Dr.				
June 12	3	To 12 yds. Blue Silk,	@	$1.75	21	00		
" "	"	" Dr. [illegible]			7	13	30	13
		[illegible]		Cr.				
June 13	2	[illegible]					2	70
		[illegible]						
		[illegible]						
June 13	3	[illegible]		Cr.			2000	
		Reynolds & Moore.		Dr.				
June 13	4	To Groceries,					275	13
		Dr.						
		To Cash, on a/c.					2000	
		[illegible]						
June 13	1	[illegible]		Cr.				
		Miss Louisa G. Kline.		Dr.				
June 14	3	To 2 lbs. Colong Tea,	@	$1.20				
		[illegible]						
June 14	1	[illegible]		Cr.			300	
June 14		[illegible]					200	

	2			@	.10	24 00	
					.15	11 25	
					.20	27 12	4 37
			Qr.				
					.21	3 36	
		2 rolls A.O.Y. Bleached Muslin.					
		1 at 44 = 88 yds		@	.22½	19 80	2 51
	4						
		540 - Tare 15% = 459 lbs.		@	.15	68 85	
		252 20 232 lbs.		@	.17	39 44	108 29
June 3	2			@	.20		20 00
" 16							45 11
June 15	1						45 11
June 16	3				.10	17 10	
" "		1/1 "		"		1500	57 10
June 16	1			@	$7.25	1150	
" "				"	.30	150	1000

1890				1890			
June 12	To Syrups	4	0 00	June 13	By Cash	4	0 00
" 14	" Cash	"	57 50	" 14	" Cash	"	200 00
" 16	" Groceries	5	20 00	" 15	" Cash	5	90 10
				30	[illegible]		87 40
			377 50				377 50

1890				1890			
June 13	To Coffee	4	2 40	June 12	By Sundries	4	289 83
" 15	" Merchandise	5	23 16	" 13	" Eggs	"	20 80
" 16	" Draft	"	95 11	" 15	" Produce	5	64 37
" 30	[illegible]		270 13	"	Eggs	5	20 00
			390 80				390 80

Dr	Reynolds & Moore						Cr
June 20	To [illegible]	4	30 70	June 13	By [illegible]	4	2000
" 14	" Sugar	"	00	" 16	" [illegible]		1725
" 16	" [illegible]	5	5770				
			1725				1725

Dr	Reynolds & Moore						Cr
June 13	To [illegible]	4	20 00	June 13	By Cheese	4	20 13
" 30	" [illegible]		18 42	" 15	" Sugar	5	18 29
			38 42				38 42

June 20	To [illegible]	4	500

			4320
			2400
			200
			7950
			17470

			950
			375
			470
			31 00

			30171
			37560
			2000
			56342
			3165
			113250

		R. L. Smith					
	1	To 5 lbs Rio Coffee @	.16				80
		W. A. Taylor,					
Jan 2		By 35 lbs Sugar @	.06		17	10	
" "	"	" Cheese			2	75	19	85
Jan 3	3	Miss Louisa G. Kline	Dr.				
"	"	To 3 lbs Rio Coffee @	.15			45	
		" Tobacco				75	1	20
		W. A. Taylor,		Dr.			
Jan 15	1	To 5 lbs Rio Coffee @	.15				75
		— Cr. —					
" "	3	By 10 lbs Sugar @	.06				60
		W. A. Taylor,		Dr.			
Jan 2	1	To 1 lb Rio Coffee @	.15				15
		— Cr. —					
" "	1	By Cash					15
		Miss Louisa G. Kline,		Dr.			
Jan 13	1	To 1 Basket Eggs @	.15				15
		— Cr. —					
" "	1	By Cash					15
		R. L. Smith,		Dr.			
Jan 2	1	To 1 lb Rio Coffee @	.16				16
		— Cr. —					
" "	1	By Cash					16
		Miss Louisa G. Kline,		Dr.			
Jan 3	1	To 1 Basket Eggs @	.15				15
		— Cr. —					
" "	1	By Cash					15
		R. L. Smith,		Dr.			
Jan 2	1	To 1 Basket Eggs @	.15				15
		— Cr. —					
" "	1	By Cash					15

Lawrence, Kansas, [illegible]

M. A. Taylor.

	By 10 lbs Butter	@	.14		24		
" " "	" 5 " Butter	"	.15	1	25		
" " "	" Young Eggs	"	.20		15	04	5%
	— Rec'd. —						
" " "	To 16 lbs Granulated Sugar	@	.21	3	36		
" " "	" 2 cans of 3 Gold Dust Flour						
	48 - 4 = 44 lbs.	@	1.42	1	71	33	16

Reynolds & Kline

	By 100 lbs Granulated Sugar						
	548 - 3 tare 15% = 515% lbs.	@	.11	6	15		
	" 1 bbl. Potatoes						
	452 - 20 = 232 lbs.	@	.1[illegible]	3	44	.05	2%

M. A. Taylor.

	By 10 doz Eggs	@	.2[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
	— Rec'd. —						
	To Light weight on 10 Lbs Butter					[illegible]	15

M. L. Hinds.

	By weight on 10 lbs M. A. Taylor						15

Mrs. Emma M. Kline.

	To 10 yds Calico	@	.5[illegible]	1	40		
" "	" 3½ " Brussels Net	"	1.00	1	50	37	10

A. L. Smith.

	To 2 lbs. Tea	@	1.25	1	50		
" "	" 5 lbs Rio Coffee	"	.3[illegible]	1	51	16	

Mrs. L. Fodrea.

Dr. **K. L. Brodie.** Cr.

1890					1890			
June 12	To Supplies		6 60		June 13	By Cash	5	6 60
" 14	" Lot		375 00		" 14	" Cash	5	2 00
" 16	" Services		16 00		" 15	" Cash		25 00
			397 60					397 60

Dr. **W. D. Taylor.** Cr.

1890					1890			
June 13	To Cash		2 40		June 12	By Supplies	5	2 40
" 15	" Mdse		3 10		" 13	" Eggs		20 50
" 16	" Draft		25 00		" 15	" Produce		64 50
" 16	" Cash		365 00		" 16	" Eggs		20 50
			395 50					395 50

Dr. **Miss Louisa G. Kline.** Cr.

1890					1890			
June 12	To Sundries	5	31 75		June 13	By Cash	5	20 00
" 14	" Tea	"	60		" 15	By Produce		37 25
" 16	" Sundries	7	57 90					
			89 25					89 25

Dr. **Reynolds & Moore.** Cr.

		5						

Dr. **F. [illegible]** Cr.

		6						

		4			15	Balance		
		4						
					12			
		5						
	Balance		75 13					
			375 10					375 10
		4	8 13				4	8 00
		4	6 6		30			21 5
		5						
								29 5
16	Balance		183 42				5	

Dr. R. L. Andru. Cr.

1870								
June 12	To Syrups,	4	6	60	June 13	By Cash,	6	60
" 14	" Dft,	"	375	00	" 14	" Note,	210	00
" 16	" Groceries,	6	16	00	" 15	" Draft,	95	11
			397	60			397	60

Dr. M. L. Taylor. Cr.

1870								
June 13	To Coffee,	1	2	40	June 12	By Sundries,	287	83
" 15	" Merchandise	2	23	16	" 13	" Eggs,	20	80
" 16	" Draft,	1	95	11	" 15	" Produce,	64	37
					" 16	" Eggs,	20	80
			395	80			395	80

Dr. Miss Louisa L. Kline. Cr.

1870								
June 12	To Mdse.,	1	30	75	June 13	By Cash on Pt.	20	00
" 14	" Tea,	1		60	"			
" 16	" Mdse,	1	57	90				
			89	25			89	25

Dr. Reynolds & Howe Cr.

1870								
June 13	To Cash	1	200	00	June 13	By Groceries,	275	13
"	" Dft,	1	183	42	" 15	" Sugar,	118	29
			383	42			383	42

Dr. F. L. Whitman Cr.

1870								
June 12	To Cash on Pt.	1	9	00				

Dr. A. P. Stout. Cr.

1870				1870		
June 12	To Cassimeres,	15 75		June 15	By Notes,	100 00
" 13	" Sundries,	43 50		" 16	" Groceries,	193 20
" 14	" Cassimeres,	94 50		" 20	" Flour,	24 00
" 15	" Em. Cloth,	20 00		" 22	" Sundries,	2 70
" 20	" Hdse,	225 50		" 31	" Cash,	79 95
		399 15				399 15

Dr. Wm. Williams Cr.

1870				1870		
June 12	To Sundries,	11 82		June 13	By Potatoes,	7 45
" 13	" Towels,	3 75		" 15	" Tea,	3 75
" 14	" Cassimeres,	7 50		" 17	" Butter,	18 45
" "	" Sundries,	1 45				
		31 65				31 65

Dr. Result Cr.

S. L. Coyle,	397 60	S. L. Coyle,	301 71
M. J. Taylor,	120 67	M. J. Taylor,	395 80
Miss L. Klein,	89 25	Miss L. Klein,	20 00
Reynolds & Co.	200 00	Reynolds & Co.	383 12
F. Klein,	7 00		
Wm. Williams,	27 52	Wm. Williams	31 65
Total debit	841 04	Total credit.	1132 58

Mary Ryan

St. Mary's School

Lawrenceburg, Ind. 16, 1870.

Lawrenceville, Ga. 12. 15, 70.

		R. L. Sanders,	Dr.			
June 12	1	To Eggs & C. Eggs,	@ $1.10			6 60
		M. D. Taylor,	Dr.			
June 13		By 55 lbs. Butter	@ .42	14 70		
		" Groceries,		2.75 13		27 53
		Miss Louisa C. Kline,	Dr.			
June 12		To 12 yds. Bleaching,	@ $1.75	21 00		
" "		" Trimming,		9 75		30 75
		A. C. Jones,	Dr.			
June 13		To 15 lbs. Rio Coffee	@ .20			2 70
		Dr.				
" "		To 10 doz. Eggs,	@ .26			2 60
		Miss Louisa C. Kline,	Dr.			
June 14	2	By Cashmere 9/4				2 00 00
		Reynolds & Co's,	Dr.			
June 13		By Groceries,				27 53
		Dr.				
" "		To Cashmere 9/4				200 00
		K. L. Sanders,	Dr.			
June 14	2	By Cashmere full of 9/4,				6 60
		Miss Louisa C. Kline,	Dr.			
June 16		To 2 lb. Colong Tea,	@ $1.20			60
		K. L. Sanders	Dr.			
June 14		To Lot of Ground,				375 00
		Dr.				
" "		Appropriation da,				200 00

Entered for Audit

	A. G. Sayre.					
	2 Lbs. Butter,	@ .40		24	00	
	" 75 " Poultry,	@ .15		11	25	
	" 112 Lbs. Eggs,	@ .26		29	12	64 37
	144 Lbs. Granulated Sugar,	@ .21		3	36	
	" 2 Wheels 4 Bleached Muslin,					
	100 + 88 = 188 Lbs.	@ .22½		19	80	23 16
	Reynolds & Cook.					
	Dupont Powder;					
" "	54 + 246 + 75 = 459 Lbs.	@ .15		68	85	
" "	" 1 Lbs. Portal Rice Sugar;					
" "	252 - 20 = 232 Lbs.	@ .17		39	44	108 29
	O. C. Taylor.					
	5 80 Doz Eggs,	@ .26				20 80
	To Light Carriage & Harness					75 11
	R. L. Hicks.					
	By Light Carriage to O. C. Taylor.					75 11
	Wm. Ernest & Key,					
June 16.	To 8 Gals. 4 Lyons,	@ .80		14	40	
" "	" 1/4 " Brandy Cotts.	@ 6.00		43	50	57 90
	J. L. Hicks,					
June 16.	To 2 Lbs. Flour,	@ $7.25		14	50	
" "	" 5 Lbs. Rio Coffee,	@ .30		1	50	16 00

Mary Rigsee.

		4				4	
				21	Balance		15 19
		4				4	
		5				5	
			215 13				
		4				4	
				16		5	69 25
		4				6	

		K. L. Andrew.	Dr.				
	4	To 6 gals. N. O. Syrup.	@ $1.10			6	60
		N. O. J. Taylor.	Cr.				
June 12	5	By 35 lbs. B. "	@ $1.15	4	10		
" "	4	" Sundries.		2	65	11	75
		Miss Louise K.	Dr.				
June 12		To 2 lbs. Tea	@ $1.15	2	30		
"		" Sundries			75	3	05
		A. Q. Jones	Cr.				
June 13	6	By 8 lbs. Rice	@ .11			2	20
		Cr.					1 50
June 13		By Cash	@ 2.				
		Mrs. Emma C. Kline	Dr.				
June 13	6	To Sundries				4	70
		Cr.					
June 13	6	By Sundries				2	30
"		" Cash				2	40
		W. K. Hall	Cr.				
June 13	5	By Cash on account				6	00
		Cr. Jos. Ortiz y Vigil		2			
June 14		To 12 lbs. Chocolate	@ .55			6	60
		Wm. Hall	Cr.				
June 12	4	By Cash				3	50
		Cr.					
June 14		By Cash on account				3	50

Wm. Williams

Lawrence Jun

	1	M. L. Taylor				
		Mr. L. Taylor				
	3	Groceries		1 75	17	65
June 12	3	Miss Louisa G. Kline		1		
		To 12 yds Blue Silk @ 175		2	00	
		Trimming		1	75	5 75
		M. L. Taylor				
June 13	2	To 8 lbs Rio Coffee @ 30¢		2	40	
		By 80 doz Eggs		1	00	3 40
		Miss Louisa G. Kline				
	3					3 75
	4					5 16
	4					10
	1					6
	3					50
	1			15	75	
						32

E. A. Taylor, Co.

By Cash Bought @ 4½¢
" " " "
" 115 Lbs. Cyprus @ 25¢
Dr.
To 15 Lbs. Crushed Sugar @ 2½¢
" 2 Lbs. 12 oz. Pulverized Sugar
" 14 = 88 Lbs. @ 2½¢

Reynolds & Tatum, Co.

By Cash for Granulated Sugar
" 540 Lbs. 15% = 459 Lbs. @ 15¢
Bal. Porto Rico Sugar
252 - 21 = 232 Lbs. @ 1¢

C. C. Taylor, Co.

By 8 Lbs. Cyprus @ 26¢
Dr.
To Light Draft on K. L. Andrews

[illegible] Co.

By [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lawrence, June 12, 1870.

	A. L. Soule, Dr.				
	To 6 gal. S. C. Syrup,	@ $1.10			6 60
	M. L. Soule, Cr.				
June 12	By 1/2 Bbl of Sugar,	@ .43	14 16		
	" Groceries.		275 13	289	13
	Miss Lavina J. Cline, Dr.				
June 12	To 1/2 gals Brandy,	@ 1.75	21 00		
	" Groceries.		7 15	30	15
	M. L. Soule, Dr.				
June 13	To 1/2 Bbl. Coffee	@ .30		2	46
	M. L. Soule, Cr.				
" 12	By 10 lbs Coffee,	@ .26		20	00
	Miss Lavina J. Cline, Cr.				
June 13	By cash on a/c			20	00
	Reynolds & Moore, Cr.				
June 13	By Groceries,			2	15
	M. L. Soule, Cr.				
" "	To Cash on a/c.			200	00
	A. L. Soule, Cr.				
June 13	By Cash on Bill of 5/			6	60
	Miss Lavina J. Cline, Dr.				
June 14	To 1/2 lbs Coffee,	@ $1.20			60
	A. L. Soule, Dr.				
June 14	To Butter & Groceries,	@		375	16
	M. L. Soule, Cr.				
" " "	By Notes & Acc'ts,			200	00

Lawrence, June 15, 1870.

M. L. Taylor,

	Bought 60 lbs. Butter.	@	.40	24	00	
	" 75 " Pork.	@	.15	11	25	
	" 112 lbs Coffee	@	.26	29	12	64 31
	[illegible]					
	[illegible]	@	.21	3	36	
June 15	" [illegible]					
	" [illegible]	@	.22½	19	00	23 16

[illegible]

June 15	[illegible]					
	[illegible]	@	.15	60	00	
	" 100 lbs. Loaf Sugar,					
	252 - 20 = 232 lbs.	@	.17	39	44	100 24

A. J. Taylor,

June 15	Bought Egg.	@	.20			20 00
	[illegible]					
" 16	[illegible]					95 11

A. G. Ford,

June 16	Bought [illegible]					95 11

Mrs. [illegible]

June 16	[illegible]	@	.35	14	40	
	1/4 " Sandals,	@	$6.00	43	50	57 90

A. G. Ford,

June 16	[illegible]	@	$1.25	14	50	
	5 lbs. Java Coffee	@	.30	1	50	16 00

[illegible]

Dr. N. L. Andrews, Co.

1870				1870	By Cash		
June 13	To Sundries	4	6 60	June 13	" Cash	4	6 60
" 14	" Do		24 10	" 14	" Do		20 00
" 16	" Sundries		16 00	" 15	" Sundries		95 11
			37 70				37 70

Dr. M. L. Taylor, Co.

1870							
June 3	To Coffee,	4	2 40	June 2	By Bal. b/f.	4	287 85
" 5	" Mdse.		23 16	" 13	" Eggs,		2 00
" 16	" Sundries		95 11	" 15	" Produce		64 37
				" 16	Eggs,		24 00
			375 80				375 80

Dr. Wm Lawrence, Co.

1870							
June 2	To Mdse.	4	11 15	June 15	By Bal. b/f.	4	26 00
" 14	" Do.		6 00	" 16			
16	" Mdse.		51 70				
			89 25				89 25

Dr. Reynolds & Howe, Co.

June 15	To Goods	4	200 00	June 15	By Sundries	4	215 13
" 30	" Bal		185 42	" 16	" Sugar		158 29
			385 42				373 42

Dr. F. D. Whitney Co.

1870							
June 12	To Cash	4	9 00				

Dr. A. P. Yates: Cr.

1870					
June 15	To Cash	15 00	June 10	By Acct	100 00
" 15	" Sundries	93 50	" 16	" Cash	193 20
" 17	" Cash	17 50	" 21	" Cash	24 00
" 18	" Cash	3 00	" 23	" Sundries	2 00
" 25	" Cash	229 00	" 30	" Cash	79 75
		377 50			398 95

Dr. Wm. Williams Cr.

1870					
June 15	To Acct	14 12	June 1	By Cash	3 00
" 3	" Cash	3 00	" 1	" Cash	3 00
" 15	" Cash	1 00	" 17	" Cash	10 00
	" Sundries	1 00			
		31 65			31 65

Dr. Account Cr.

	R. L. Andre,	377 66		R. L. Andre	301 11
	W. D. Taylor	120 67		W. D. Taylor	396 80
	Miss L. Kline	87 25		Miss L. Kline	20 00
	Reynolds Moore	200 00		Reynolds & Co.	383 42
	F. D. Yates	9 00			
	Wm. Williams	2 / 52		Wm. Williams	31 65
	Total Debt.	744 04		Total Credit.	1132 98

Mary Sullivan.

St. Mary's School.

Lawrence, June 16, 1870.

Laurence, June 12. 1890.

	4	K. L. Andre, Dr. c.					
		To 6 yds. M. C. Sheeting @ $1 11				6	66
		M. L. Taylor, Dr. c.					
June	12	By 35 lbs. Butter @ 42		14	70		
		" Eggs		2	75	21	13
		Mrs. Laura G. King, Dr. c.					
June	12	To 12 yds. Blue Silk @ $1 75		21	00		
"	"	" Trimming,			90	30	15
		M. L. Taylor, Dr. c.					
June	11	To 6 lbs. Rio Coffee @ .30				2	40
"	"	By 80 doz. Eggs @ .20				2	40
		K. B. Lewis, Dr. c.					
June	13	To Cash,				20	00
		Ralph & Mason, Dr. c.					
June	13	To Sundries,				57	13
		Dr. c.					
"	"	To Cash,				100	00
		K. L. Andre Dr. c.					
June	13	By Cash, on Acct. of				6	66
		Mrs. Laura G. King, Dr. c.					
June	14	To 1/2 lb. Coffing	@ $1.20				60
		K. L. Andre, Dr. c.					
June	14	To Cash,				315	66
		Dr. c.					
"	"	By Hides					

Kansas June 15 1896.

		M. [illegible]			6 c.			
	5	[illegible] Bbls.	@	.40	24	00		
		" 73 " [illegible]	@	.15	11	23		
		" 112 " [illegible]	@	.26	29	12	64	31
		[illegible]						
		T. 16 lbs. Granulated Sugar	@	.21	3	36		
		" 2 [illegible]						
		[illegible]	@	22½	14	11	23	16
		K. [illegible]			6 c.			
	5	[illegible]						
		540 – Gare 15 To = 4 59 lbs.	@	.15	61	73		
		" 1 bbl. Porto Rico Sugar.						
		2571 – 20 – 232 lbs.	@	.17	39	44	101	27
		M. [illegible]			6 c.			
	5	By 80 doz. Eggs.	@	26			21	80
		[illegible]						
		[illegible]					93	11
		K. [illegible]			6 c.			
	5	By [illegible]					93	11
		Geo. Kennedy & Co.			C.			
	5	[illegible]	@	.80	14	40		
		" 7/8 " Bundles	@	$6.00	43	50	57	90
		K. [illegible]			C.			
	11	[illegible]	@	$1 25	14	50		
		" 3 lbs. Ko Coffee	@	.30	1	50	1	40
		Mrs. J. Kent						

Dr. K. L. Austin. Cr.

1890					1890				
June 12	To Sundries	4	6	00	June 13	By Cash	4	6	00
" 14	" L. L.	"	375	00	" 14	" Mdse.	"	200	00
" 16	" Sundries		16	00	" 15	" Cash	"	95	11
					" 31	" Balance		95	89
			397	00				391	00

Dr. M. J. Taylor. Cr.

1890					1890				
June 13	To Cash	4	2	40	June 12	By Sundries	4	281	65
" 15	" Mdse.		23	10	" 13	" Eggs	"	20	80
" 16	" Cash		93	11	" 13	" Produce	"	64	31
	" Balance		254	39	"	" Eggs	"	20	80
			375	80				375	80

Dr. Mrs. Louisa J. Kane Cr.

1890					1890				
June 12	To Mdse.	4	30	75	June 13	By Cash		26	00
" 14	" Cash	4		60		" Balance		63	98
" 16	" Mdse.	4	57	63					
			89	23				89	23

Dr. Reynolds & Moore. Cr.

1890					1890				
June 13	To Cash		200	00	June 13	By Sundries		253	13
" 15	" Balance		83	42	" 15	" Cash		30	29
			283	42				283	42

Dr. J. J. Watson Cr.

1890					1890				
June 13	To Cash	4	200	00	June 13	By Sundries	4	200	00
" 15	" Mdse.		30	00	" 15	" Cash		30	00

Received June 15, 1876.

Dr. K. L. Andrus Cr.

June 12	To Syrups	4	6	60	June 13	By Cash	4	6	66
" 14	" Lot	"	375	11	" 14	" Acct	"	20	11
" 16	" Travis	5	16	17	" 15	" Draft	5	95	11
			397	60				397	60

Dr. [illegible] Cr.

June 13	To Coffee	4	2	40	June 12	By Sundries	4	259	13
" 15	" Merchandise	5	23	16	" 13	" Eggs	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	" Draft	"	95	11	" 15	" Produce	5	64	37
			[illegible]		" [illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dr. Miss Louisa G. Kline Cr.

June 12	To [illegible]	"	[illegible]		June 13	By [illegible]	4	[illegible]	
" 14	" [illegible]	"	[illegible]		" 16				
" 15	" [illegible]	5	[illegible]						
			12	25				12	25

Dr. [illegible] Cr.

June 13	To Cash	4	21			By [illegible]	4	21	58
" 30	" Bal		362			" [illegible]	5	361	84
			383	42				383	42

Dr. [illegible] Cr.

June 14	To [illegible]		13	15	June 15	By [illegible]	4	181	9
" 14	" [illegible]		43	30	" 16	" [illegible]	"	108	20
" 14	" [illegible]	4	14	39	" 21	" [illegible]	"	14	11
" 15	" [illegible]		21	43	" 22	" [illegible]	"	2	00
" 23	" [illegible]		206	91	" 31	" Cash		90	80
			299	15				399	15

				1841			
			15	Juni 15	Kap Pol.	11	11.
			43	" 16	" Sparre.	03	20.
			11	" 21	" Vasa.	24	10.
			1	" 22	" Jupiter.	2	11.
			225	" 30	" Cash.	14	75.
			379			3.14	15.

			1	12	Juni 15	Kap Staten.	9	115.
			3	3.	" 15	" Via.	3	75.
			7	5.	" 17	" Ruttr.	15	45.
			1	15				
			31	15			31	65.

	1					6	00
Jan	12	3			14	10	
					25	13	25	33
Jan	3	3			21	00	
					9	15	31	50
Jan	13	2					4	40
Jan	13	3					29	00
Jan	3	4					37	13
Jan	1	1					2	11	00
Jan	13	1					6	00
Jan	14	3					6	00
Jan	14	1					3	13
Jan	14	1						

C.

K. C. [illegible], June 2, 1891.

		K. E. A. [illegible]	L C.			
		To 1 gross K. C. B. P. C.	@ $1.10		6	60
		M. C. Trucking	L C.			
June 12	1	By 35 hrs by B. H. C.	.42	14	11	
		" Groceries		15	13	21 73
		Mich. Co. in F. Regis	L C.			
June 3	2	To 1 pkg Brown Sugar C.	51.75	21	75	
		" Tobacco		9	75	30 75
		M. C. Trucking	L C.			
June 3.		To 1 Red Rooster C.	.30			2 40
		— C. C. —				
June 16		By 80 doz Eggs C.	.26			26. 60
	2	Mich Louis & F. Regis	L C.			
June 13.		By Groceries				26 00
June 13.		Reynolds + Moore.	L C.			
		By Groceries				275 13
		— C. —				
June 13.		To Cash on a/c.				200 00
June 13.	1	K. E. Andrew	L C.			
		By Cash in full of a/c.				6 60
June 14.	3	Mich Louis & F. Regis	L C.			
		To 1 pkg Coffee & Tea C.	@ $1.20			60
		K. E. Andrew	L C.			
June 14.	1	To Lot of Ground				375 00
		— L C. —				
" "		By Interest 3 l. d.				26 00

Lawrence, June 15, 1890.

M. C. Taylor
Dr.

	By 60 lbs Butter, @	.40	24	00	
	" 75 lbs Poultry, @	.15	11	25	
	" 112 doz Eggs @	.26	29	12	64 37
	To				
	16 lbs Granulated Sugar @	.21	3	36	
	2 yds M. P. Bleached Canton,				
	44 = 88 yds, @	.22½	19	80	23 16

Reynolds & Cone
Dr.

	Bought Granulated Sugar.				
June 15	346 – Tare 15 = 331 lbs. @	.15	66	55	
	" lbs Porto Rico Sugar.				
	252 – 20 = 232 lbs @	.17	39	44	106 29

M. C. Taylor.
Dr.

June 13.	By 60 doz. Eggs @	.26			20 80
	To				
June 16	Freight & Cartage to K. L. Lawler.				75 11

K. L. Lawler,
Dr.

	By Freight & Cartage to M. C. Taylor.				95 11

Mary Louisa E. Kline,
Dr.

June 16.	To 18 yds Calico @	.80	14	40	
	7 14 yds Broadcloth,	6.10	43	50	

K. L. Lawler
Dr.

	To 2 bbl. Flour, @	$7.25	14	50	57 91
June 16.	5 lbs. Rio Coffee,	.34	1	70	16 11

Leslie Mercantile

Dr. K. L. Austin Cr.

1870				1870			
June 12.	To Syrup.	4	6 60	June 13.	By Cash.	4	6 60
" 14	" Lt.	"	375 00	" 14	" Note.	"	300 00
" 16	" Sundries.	5	16 00	" 15	" Capt.	5	75 40
				" 30	" Balance.		1 00 51
			397 60				397 60

Dr. S. D. Taylor. Cr.

June 13.	To Coffee.	4	2 40	June 12.	By Sundries.	4	187 53
" 15.	" Sundries.	"	23 16	" 15	" Cash.	"	20 83
" 16.	" Note.	3	95 40	" 15	" Balance.	5	64 37
" 30.	" Balance.		275 13	" 16	" Cash.	1	26 80
			395 80				395 80

Dr. McKenzie & Kent. Cr.

June 12.	To Sundries.	4	30 75	June 13.	By Cash.	4	20 00
" 14.	" Tea.	"	60	" 16.	" Balance.		69 90
" 16.	" Note.		57 90				
			89 90				89 90

Dr. Reynolds & Moore. Cr.

June 13	To Cash.		20 00	June 13	By Sundries.		275 13
" 16	" Balance.		183 42	" 15	" Sugar.		107 29
			303 42				303 42

F. J. Whitman.

June 12.	To Cash.		9 17

A. P. Flora — Ledger

1896					1896				
June 12	To Groceries		15	15	June 15	By Note		100	00
" 13	" Boarding		43	50	" 16	" Groceries		193	20
" 14	" Groceries	6	94	20	" 20	" Flour	6	24	00
" 15	" Cash		20	40	" 22	" Sundries		2	00
" 25	" Sundries		225	00	" 30	" Cash		79	25
			399	15				399	15

Wm. Williams

June 12	To Merino		14	82	June 13	By Potatoes		9	45
" 13	" Sundries		3	75	" 15	" Sundries		3	15
" 14	" Groceries	7	1	50	" 17	" Butter	7	18	45
" "	" Sundries		1	45	" 30	"			
" 30	" Balance		4	13					
			31	65				31	65

Ledger Result

K. E. Hendrix	397	60	K. E. Hendrix	301	11
Mod. Taylor	120	67	Mod. Taylor	395	86
L. L. Keene	89	25	L. L. Keene	20	00
Reynolds Co.	200	00	Reynolds Co.	383	12
F. D. Hilton	9	00			
A. P. Flora	399	15	A. P. Flora	399	15
Wm. Williams	27	52	Wm. Williams	31	65
Total debit	844	64	Total credit	1132	58
Ex. to bal. $177.62			Ex. dif. $288.54		
L. B. " 177.62			L. B. " 288.54		

Lillie F. Murphy.

St. Mary's Ohio.

Examined June 16, 1896.

Lausanne, June 12. 1840

		K. L. Kindr. Dr.				
June	12	To good. L. C. Hyp. a. 5 %			6	60
		W. L. Taylor Cr.				
June	12	By Cash a. Bills a. 12	2	70		
"	"	" Profit & Loss	275	13.	281	83.
		Lyon Kindr. & Co. Dr.				
June	12	To L. de Bourbon a. 8.75	21	60		
"	"	" Brokerage	1	75	23	75.
		W. L. Taylor, Cr.				
June	13	By Cash a. Lyon			2	40.
"	"	By Cash a. 12			28	80.
		Lyon Kindr. & Co. Dr.				
June	13	To Cash a. &c.			20	00.
		Kindr. & Lyon, Cr.				
June	13	By Excess			2.75	13.
"	13	By Cash a. &c			200	00.
		K. L. Kindr. Cr.				
June	13	By Commission a. &c.			6	60.
		Lyon Kindr & Co. Dr.				
June	14	To L. a. C. Coupon a. 8.20				60.
		K. L. Kindr. Cr.				
June	14	To Lot of Ground			375	00
"	"	By Note at 12 ds.			200	00

Ledger folio 3. 57.

		J. J. Jones.					
June	6	To 3 pounds Butter @	.4.	24			
"	"	" 75 " Coffee @	.15	11	25.		
"	"	" 12 doz Eggs @	.20	29	12	64	37.
		Cr.					
June	12	By 16 lbs Crushed Sugar @	.21	8	36.		
"	"	" 2 yards W.W.K Bleached					
		cotton 36 - 88 yds @	.22½	19	80.	28	16.
		Wm. Reed & Bro.					
June	15	To 1 Box Havana Cigars					
		540 - Tare 3.50 = 536 lbs @	.15	69	85.		
"	"	" 1 bbl Porto Rico Sugar,					
		252 - 20 = 232 lbs @	.17	39	44.	108	29.
		M. L. Taylor.					
June	16	By 3 doz. Eggs @	.26			21	56.
"	16	To Sight Draft on K. L. Hendrix				95	11.
		K. L. Hendrix.					
June	15	By Sight Draft on M. L. Taylor				17	11
		Miss Louisa C. Kline.					
June	16	To 3 yds. Hdkf cloth @	.31	1.2	41.		
"	"	" 7 1/4 yds. Broadcloth @	6.60	43	56	57	41.
		K. L. Hendrix.					
June	16	To 2 bbls. Flour @	7.25	14	50.		
"	16	" 5 lbs. Rio Coffee @	.31	1	56	16.	
		M. Carey & Company.					

[illegible] Scores.

1897				1897			
Jan. 1	To Balance	6	5 15	Jan. 10	By Rent	6	6
" 15	" Paul C.	6	43 50	" 1	" Groceries		191 20
" 2	" Groceries	1	94 50	" 21	" Fuel	1	2 50
" 5	" Sundries		20 40	" 22	" Laundry		2
" 25	" Rent		225 00	" 30	" Cash	"	77 95
			399 15				399 15
Feb. 1	To Balance			Feb. 1	By Balance		
Jan. 2	To Groceries	1	14 32	Jan. 3	By Butcher	1	4 45
" 3	" Coal	"	3 75	" 15	" Cash	8	8 15
" 14	" Sundries	"	7 50	" 17	" Butter	"	19 45
" "	" Laundry		1 45				
" 30	" Balance		4 13				
			31 65				31 65
			Recd.				
	To Cash		347 60		By Rent		301 71
	" Paul C.		120 67		" Paul C.		345 51
	" Cash		57 45		" Cash		20 10
	" Sundries		20 00		" Sundries		313 42
	" Butter		1 00		" Butter		
	" Groceries		27 32		" Groceries		31 65
	Total Recd.		544 04		Total Credit		1132 53
			Paid Out				
			Recd.				

Lawrence, Jan. 1st 1897.

Leiden, den [illegible]

		[illegible]					
		[illegible]					
1		H. J. Tuijp,					
		Bij 35 Kilo Butter	@	12	14	70	
		4 Kisten			2	5 15	21 70
		[illegible]					
3		[illegible]			21	00	
		[illegible]			9	15	30 15
		[illegible]					
		[illegible]					2 40
		[illegible]					
		[illegible]					
		[illegible]				

Lawrence Kansas 5, 1870.

Lawrence, June 12, 1891.

	4	K. L. Andre, Dr.				
		To 6 gals. N. O. Syrup, @ $1.10			6	60
	4	M. J. Taylor, Dr.				
June 12		By 35 Lbs. of Butter, @ .42	14	70		
..		.. Groceries,	275	13	289	83
	4	Miss Louisa G. Kline, Dr.				
June 12		To 12 yds. Red Silk, @ $1.75	21	00		
..		.. Trimming,	9	75	30	75
	3	M. J. Taylor, Dr.				
June 13		To 8 Lbs. Rio Coffee @ .30			2	40
		Dr.				
.. 12		By 5 doz. Eggs @ .26			2	80
	4	Miss Louisa G. Kline, Cr.				
June 13		By Cash on a/c,			20	00
	2	Reynolds & Moore, Cr.				
June 13		By Groceries,			275	13
.. 13		Dr.				
		To Cash on a/c,			200	00
	4	K. L. Andre, Cr.				
June 13		By Cash in full of a/c,			6	60
	4	Miss Louisa G. Kline, Dr.				
June 14		To ½ lb. Oolong Tea, @ $1.20				60
	4	K. L. Andre, Dr.				
June 14		To Lot of Ground,			375	00
.. 14		Cr.				
		By Note @ 30 days			200	00

Lawrence, June 15, 1896.

3 M. J. Taylor. Cr.

June 15	By 60 lbs Butter	@	40	24	00	
..	.. 75 .. Poultry	@	.15	11	25	
..	.. 112 doz Eggs	@	.26	29	12	64 37
	To 16 lbs Granulated Sugar	@	.21	3	36	
..	.. 2 cans N. C. Rice & Mush.,					
	.. 44 .. Pds.	@	.22½	19	80	23 16

2 Raymond & Co. Cr.

June 15	By 1 bbl Havana Sugar,					
	540 – Tare 15% = 459 lbs.	@	.15	68	85	
	" 1 bbl Porto Rico Sugar,					
	252 – 20 = 232 lbs.	@	.17	39	44	108 29

4 M. J. Taylor. Cr.

June 16	By 80 doz Eggs	@	.26			20 80

Cr.

.. 16	To Sight Draft on K. L. Andre.					95 11

11 K. L. Andre Cr.

June 15	By Sight Draft to M. J. Taylor					95 11

11 Miss Lena G. Kline. Dr.

June 16	To 8 yds Alpaca,	@	.80	14	40	
..	.. 7¼ .. Broadcloth,	@	$6.00	43	50	57 90

5 K. L. Andre. Dr.

June 16	To 2 bbl Flour,	@	$7.25	14	50	
..	.. 5 lb. Rio Coffee.	@	.30	1	50	16 00

Maggie Barry.

Dr. K. L. Allen. Cr.

1890					1890			
June 12	To J. ...	4	6 60		June 13	By Cash	4	6 60
.. 14	.. K. t		375 00		.. 14	.. Rats		200 00
.. 16	.. Sundries		16 00		.. 15	.. Draft		95 11
					.. 30	.. Balance		95 89
			397 60					397 60

Dr. M. D. Taylor Cr.

June 13	To Coffee	4	2 40		June 12	By Sundries	4	289 83
.. 15	.. Merchandise		23 16		.. 13	.. Eggs		21 00
.. 16	.. Draft,		95 11		.. 15	.. Produce		64 37
.. 30	.. Balance				.. 16	.. Eggs		21 00
			395 80					395 80

Dr. Mrs. Lucas Kline Cr.

June 12	To Mdse	4	30 75		June 13.	By Cash on ℄	4	20 00
.. 14	.. Tea		60		.. 16	.. Balance		69 25
.. 16	.. Mdse		57 90					
			89 25					89 25

Dr. R. L. Moore Cr.

June 13	To Cash.	4	200 00		June 13	By Cash.	4	275 13
.. 16	.. Balance,		183 42		.. 15	.. Sugar.		108 29
			383 42					383 42

Dr. F. J. Hitchman. Cr.

June 12	To Cassimere	6	9 00					

Dr. A. Pyles Cr.

1890				1890		
June 12	To Canvass	6	15 75	June 15	By Note,	6	100 00
.. 13	.. Sundries		43 50	.. 16	.. Groceries		193 20
.. 14	.. Canvass		94 50	.. 20	.. Flour		24 00
.. 15	.. Ex Cattle		21 00	.. 22	.. Sundries		2 00
.. 25	.. Mdse		225 00	.. 30	.. Cash		79 95
			399 15				399 15

Dr. Wm Williams Cr.

June 12	To Mdse	6	14 22	June 13	By Potatoes	6	9 45
.. 13	.. Jewels		3 75	.. 15	.. Tea		3 75
.. 14	.. Canvass		7 50	.. 17	.. Butter		18 45
.. ..	.. Sundries		1 45				
.. 30	.. Balance		4 13				
			31 65				31 65

Dr. Result Cr.

K L Andre	397 61	K L Andre	301 71
M J Taylor	120 67	M J Taylor	395 20
Miss L Kline	89 25	Miss L Kline	200 00
Reynolds & Co.	211 00	Reynolds & Co.	323 42
Mrs J Putman	9 00		
Wm Williams	27 52	Wm Williams	31 65
Total debit	844 04	Total credit	1132 58

Maggie Barry

St. Marys School.

Lawrence June 16 1890.